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Swedish American Genealogist




*A journal devoted to Swedish American
biography, genealogy and personal history*

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Salt Lake City Genealogical Tour 24-31 October 1993

The annual Genealogical Study Tour at the Family History Center in Salt Lake City, sponsored by SAG, will take place 24 - 31 October 1993. Space has been reserved at the Howard Johnson Hotel, just around the corner from the Family History Center. Last year's tour was a great success and judging by the comments from the participants, many hope to return this year. It is not too early to book already now, since space is limited and applications will be honored on a first come, first served basis. Details on cost and program will be sent out at an early date. For further information write SAG at the above address or call (407) 647 4292.

Eric Wester - A Mystery Solved

Börje Östberg*

A number of commentators on the early Swedish American scene have referred to a mysterious Swede, by the name of Eric Wester, who operated in the Middle West half-way through the last century. All agree that Wester was a rascal, a mountebank and a charlatan, who made his way duping not only his countrymen, but also others with whom he came in contact.¹

Eric Wester in America

All writers aver that Wester was not his real name, but instead Westergren (sic!), and that he had held a job as a clerk at the head office of the Swedish National Bank (*Sveriges Riksbank*) in Stockholm. Furthermore the writers relate that according to a circulating rumor, Wester had, sometime in the 1840s, absconded to America, taking with him the money entrusted to him by the Bank to buy up rags for the paper mill in Tumba, just south of Stockholm. Tumba processed the special paper used to print the Swedish currency at the time.

From these writers, three of whom personally had met Wester - Esbjörn, Johnson and Unonius - we get a pretty good idea of Wester's life and career in the United States. One of the fullest accounts is that of Gustaf Unonius, who admits in his memoirs that Wester had been a guest in his home in Pine Lake, WI. Unonius describes Wester as follows:

"I cannot refrain from speaking of another Swede, Wester by name, one of the many who for a time were our guests in New Upsala. I was later to meet him several times in the course of his eventful life, which is not without its own interest. He had been a rag collector in Sweden, but the first time he visited our colony he was planning on becoming a minister, and had already begun to preach in private homes in the Norwegian settlements."²

Unonius then speaks of Wester's arrival in New York, how he had come under the influence of a converted Swedish shipwright, presumably Olof Gustaf Hedström, and after listening to Hedström's religious conversion, he had himself

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become a convert to Methodism. In Pine Lake Wester treated Unonius and his family to one of the sermons he had written, concerning which Unonius says the following:

"As we listened, we had all we could do to maintain our seriousness. It was of the kind of which it is hard to decide whether the writing of it or the listening to it is a greater misuse of God's name. Let it be enough that the only impression made on us was to deepen our conviction that Wester was better suited to pick rags than to preach the gospel."³

Unonius then relates how Wester left for New Orleans, where he became a barber, with the motto: "How sharp is the steel of Sweden, come let us test its edge. From New Orleans Wester proceeded to Bishop Hill, IL, where he became Erik Jansson's personal barber. Then followed short stints in Peru, IL and Galesburg, IL, before Wester finally settled in Princeton, IL, where he not only practiced the barber's trade, but also tried his hand at various mercantile endeavors, failing in each of them.

Eric Johnson, the son of Erik Jansson, the sect leader, was another writer who had met Wester. He relates that Wester arrived in Princeton in 1850 and that his real name was Westergren. Johnson admits to not knowing too much of Wester's murky background but quotes the rumors at the time, that Wester had absconded with the money given him by the bank in Stockholm to buy up rags in Denmark. Johnson also relates how Wester in Princeton failed in trying to realize several commercial schemes, including the failure of The Western Exchange, a banking business which Johnson termed a "wild cat enterprise." Johnson ends his description of Wester by saying that having failed again in 1859, he skipped town with "\$1,700:00 and a trunk-ful of revolvers, saying that he was going to Chicago, but instead traveled to Dallas, TX, where he was residing in poverty in 1880."⁴

Johnson's final assessment of Wester is as follows:

"Had he (i.e. Wester) been honest, everything would have gone well for him, since with his unusual energy and abilities he could have turned everything that fell into his hands into success and good fortune, aided by an assumed piety; but he, like so many other rascals, lacked the ability to be satisfied with normal success, but always had to 'shoot over the mark'."⁵

One primary source which has not been noted by any of the above authors, but has been observed by George M. Stephenson,⁶ is his reference to a letter written by Anders Larsson of Chicago to J.E. Ekblom, the bailiff of Öster-

unda Parish (Väst.), and dated Chicago 1 Oct. 1848, in which Anders Larsson, in referring to Wester's sojourn in Bishop Hill, says the following:

"Westerlund (sic!), former clerk at the Royal Bank in Stockholm, now calling himself Wester, whose activities in Sweden are well enough known through the press, and which are no better here since he arrived in America."⁷

So much for the contemporary sources dealing with the Wester identity. In order to try to solve the hundred year-old mystery I determined to see what sources were available in Sweden, which perhaps could give us some clue as to Wester's background and settle once and for all the enigma which has bothered emigration scholars dealing with the early Swedish presence in America.

Eric Wester/Westerlund in Sweden

Eric Wester's original name was Eric Olsson, born in the village of Sterte in Östervåla Parish (Väst.) 16 April 1811, the son of Olof Jansson, a farmer, and Cajsa Larsdotter. There were five other children in the marriage - two sons and three daughters.⁸

Eric was but three years old, when his father died, at the age of 43 years. When he reached his teens he began to train himself as a woodturner and in 1833 moved to Uppsala, the largest city near his home parish. Here he met his wife-to-be, Anna Söderlind, a farmer's daughter, seven years older than Eric. She came from Grävsta in Skuttunge Parish (Upps.), and had arrived in Uppsala a few years before Eric.⁹

The following year, in 1834, the two of them moved to Stockholm, where they were married. On 27 May 1835 they had a son, Johan Adolf. Eric doubtless continued his trade as a woodturner, since Stockholm provided a good market for all types of turned items, such as chair and table legs, wooden boxes, mortars, tool handles, fire extinguishers made of wood, and all types of sailing gear such as blocks and tackle. In the meanwhile Anna Söderlind procured employment as janitress in a house on Kungsholmen, which housed the city and county institution for persons afflicted with venereal diseases. The family also resided in the same house.

In April 1839 Eric, who now used his new surname, that of Westerlund, *not* Westergren, was employed by the Tumba Paper Mill, assigned to Stockholm as a clerk. His duties consisted mainly of procuring the essential materials in Stockholm for the production at the plant in Tumba, as well as its maintenance.

These items varied, but could be anything the mill needed, such as cast iron pipe, machinery parts, slaked lime for concrete, heavy paper for wrapping small bank notes, stitching needles for the binding operation at the plant, as well as silver wire, used in the watermarking of the paper.¹⁰

Much of this goods could be procured in Stockholm, but some wares had to be ordered and brought into the capital from other parts of Sweden. Westerlund received these shipments in Stockholm and then saw to it that the items were shipped to Tumba. Additionally his duties consisted of transporting the currency paper from Tumba to the printing plant belonging to Sweden's National Bank (*Riksbanken*) in Stockholm.

Westerlund carried out several assignments for the director of the Tumba Paper Mill, Professor Jonas Bagge. These services were performed in addition to his ordinary duties. When Bagge, during the autumn of 1840, was to visit Stockholm, Westerlund arranged lodgings for him at the home of "Mr. Billmansson, who lives directly across from the Iron and Steel Institute (*Järnkontoret*), on the second floor," as it is stated in a letter to Bagge from Westerlund. Gustaf Olof Billmansson was a notary clerk in the Trade and Economy Office, a part of the Stockholm city administration.

On another occasion Westerlund informed Bagge in a letter that a keg of Norwegian herring had arrived in Stockholm from Falun, as a gift to "Mr. Professor". Bagge had earlier been a teacher in the School of Mines in Falun.

Westerlund had a knack for seeing to it that he was well liked by the officials at the paper plant. During the summer of 1841 his salary was raised from 62 1/2 to 70 *Riksdaler* every three months, in addition to "shoe money" amounting to 15 *Riksdaler* every six months,

But Westerlund perceived other possibilities of earning more money by conducting business in products, which he knew that the paper mill was interested in procuring. In order to obtain suitable paper for the production of currency paper, it was necessary to purchase textile rags. Often the demand for this raw material was so great that the need could not be met. This was true, despite the fact that Tumba had agents operating in various parts of the country, who often were enticed by the management with the gift of a sterling silver tumbler if the agent had been very successful.

Soon after his employment by the Tumba mill Westerlund began buying up rags for delivery to the plant. His activity increased as time went on. In September 1841 alone, he delivered rags for a total of 760 *Riksdaler*, which he received for the material. Obviously he had to pay for the rags before delivery to the mill, but he now began to plan his coup.

Westerlund convinced the management of the paper mill to advance him and his two colleagues in Stockholm the sum of 1,000 *Riksdaler* in order to buy up rags. The three individuals signed the promissory note in May of 1841, but Westerlund alone drew the money. Then he continued his work as usual until the month of September. He then disappeared without lifting his pay for the second quarter of 1841. But the advance he had received, which amounted to almost four years' annual salary, was not an insignificant amount of capital to begin a new career on the other side of the ocean.

Westerlund's colleagues, who had signed the promissory note, were now the direct victims of the coup. They were Jan Lindgren, clerk in the Stockholm city administration and J. Berglind, a clerk in the city's auction house. The loan was to be paid before the end of 1841. Both of the signatories on 1 December asked for additional time to raise the funds, and were given an extra month's time. The debt was paid, Tumba had lost nothing, but two well-heeled Stockholm citizens were out 500 *Riksdaler* each.

No evidence has been discovered so far which can document Westerlund's flight from Sweden. He does not appear on any passport lists, which is understandable. Perhaps the American sources come closer to the truth when they published the rumor that Westerlund was to go to Helsingør. If he did, he could have traveled from Denmark to America, either via England or one of the continental ports.

Additional material concerning Westerlund/Wester's later life in the U.S. has been furnished by Nils William Olsson, who found Eric Wester as having acted as a witness in the Bureau County, IL Court's naturalization proceedings in Princeton, IL, where he appears a half dozen times, on behalf of his Swedish friends, the last time 4 Jan. 1858.¹¹ Mr. Olsson has also found Eric Wester as a barber, residing in Dallas, TX in 1860, according to the Federal Census of that year.¹² Nothing has been found as to what happened to Eric Wester's wife and son.

Despite the fact that both Norelius and Olson categorically state that Westerlund/Wester was a charter member of the Swedish Lutheran Church in Princeton in 1854, he cannot be found in the existing Princeton records. His entry in these records, which would have given us a notation of his birth data, would constitute positive proof that Westerlund and Wester were the same person.. That Wester was indeed a charter member, despite the omission of his name on the membership roster, is proved by the fact that he signed the resolution, dated Princeton 16 June 1853 (sic!), which became the basis for the organization of "The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church in Princeton, Bureau County, Illinois."¹³

A comparison of Eric Westerlund's signature on the promissory note executed in Stockholm 29 May 1841 and that of Eric Wester on the Princeton church resolution, dated 16 June 1853, shows that these signatures demonstrate

certain similarities, despite the fact that twelve years separate the episodes. Even though we lack birth data for Wester in the U.S., all other evidence tends to show that Eric Westerlund and Eric Wester were one and the same person.

Notes

¹ Lars Paul Esbjörn, "Diary of a Journey to the East Coast" in *Augustana Quarterly*, Vol. XXIII, No. 4, p. 336; Eric Johnson and Carl Fredrik Peterson, *Svenskarne i Illinoi* (Chicago 1880), pp. 184-185; Eric Norelius, *De svenska luterska församlingarnas och svenskarnes historia i Amerika*, I-II (Rock Island, IL 1890, 1916), I, p. 478; Ernst W. Olson, *History of the Swedes of Illinois*, I-III (Chicago 1908), I, pp. 190, 295-297, 496, 498-499; Gustaf Unonius, *A Pioneer in Northwest America*. The Memoirs of Gustaf Unonius, I-II (Chicago 1950, 1960) I, pp. 318-322.

² Unonius, I, p. 318.

³ Ibid., pp. 318-319.

⁴ *Svenskarne i Illinoi*, pp. 184-185.

⁵ Ibid., p. 185.

⁶ George M. Stephenson, *The Religious Aspects of Swedish Immigration* (Minneapolis, MN 1932), p. 67, n.42.

⁷ This letter, from the Anna Lindevall Collection in the District Archives of Uppsala (*Landsarkivet*), is remarkable in that Larsson asked a number of leading Swedes in Chicago to sign his letter in order to vouch for the accuracy of the statements made. These Swedes were - J. Holm from Kalmar, J.C. Jonsson, former sergeant in the Royal Second Life Guard Regiment in Stockholm, Frans A. Jansson from Stockholm, N.F. Åström from Skåne, C. Hofgren from Köping, C.E. Ramstedt from Köping, J.F. Björkman from Småland, M. Schönbeck from Skåne, Carl Johan Börjesson from Gävle, C.F. Fredricsson from Västerås, Petter Olsson from Skåne and Pehr Ersson, A. Thorsell and J.P. Källman, all from Västmanland.

⁸ Östervåla Parish Records, District Archives of Uppsala.

⁹ Skuttunge Parish Records, District Archives of Uppsala.

¹⁰ Official documents of Tumba Paper Mill 1839-1841 in The Swedish National Archives (*Riksarkivet*), Stockholm.

¹¹ Naturalization Records, Bureau County Court, Princeton, IL.

¹² Federal Census, Dallas County, TX for 1860.

¹³ A facsimile of the resolution appears in *Fourscore Years of Grace*. Anniversary Album Eightieth Anniversary First Evangelical Lutheran Church, Princeton, IL (Princeton, IL 1934), p. 6.

Stockholm den 29 May 1841.

E. Westerlund

J. P. Ramstedt
C. E. Hofgren
C. F. Fredricsson
L. J. Sjöström

N. F. Åström
P. O. Olsson
J. P. Källman
A. Thorsell

Eric Westerlund's signature in Stockholm 1841 compared to Eric Wester's signature in Princeton, IL 1853.

Replacement Naming in Sweden and America

Charles H. Hendricks*

(Following up on his excellent treatment of his Swedish ancestors' dealing with the law and the courts, published in SAG in September 1992, Dr. Hendricks here goes a step farther in analyzing the phenomenon of replacement naming of children in Sweden and America. - Editor).

How My Ancestors Dealt with Death of Infants and Mothers

For as far back as we can trace, in some cases into the 16th century, almost all of my Swedish ancestors lived principally in the northern province of Skåne; a few more lived along the southernmost margin of the neighboring province of Halland. These provinces were for hundreds of years part of Denmark and often constituted a bloody battleground between Denmark and Sweden. It was not until the Treaty of Roskilde in 1658 that these provinces became a permanent part of Sweden.

Searching the records, it is only rarely that we find any of these ancestors who lived more than fifteen miles from the parish church in the village of Hjärnarp (Krist.). They were Lutherans by law and, with a few exceptions, farmers by necessity. They were not bound to the land but, due to the absence of many other opportunities, most were destined to make their living by agriculture.

In studying the reproductive patterns of my Swedish peasant ancestors from the 17th to the 19th centuries, I began to observe that the children of those families who died in infancy were almost invariably "replaced" whenever it was possible by giving the name of the dead child to the nextborn child of the same sex. There are more than twenty documented instances of this practice in our family. I also observed that when a man's first wife died and the farmer remarried, that the first baby girl in the new marriage would be given the name of the dead first wife.

*Dr. Charles H. Hendricks, retired professor of medicine at the University of North Carolina, resides at 102 Boulder Lane, Chapel Hill, NC 27514. His article, "My Ancestors Have Their Day(s) in Court" appeared in SAG, Sept. 1992, pp. 113-130.

Below there will be described some examples of what, to Americans, may appear to be a rather curious Scandinavian practice. The American experience will be outlined. At the end of the presentation are some historical observations and some explanation of why the practice no longer plays a prominent role in modern Swedish society.

The Replacement of Cousin Janne Andersson

Among the first instances of my being aware of this phenomenon was the curious pattern of child naming of my great-great-aunt, Elna Larsdotter. Elna, born in 1820, was the elder sister of my great-grandfather, Henrik Larsson, who was born in 1823. She played a major role in caring for Henrik, after his father died, when Henrik was eight years old. Elna and her mother, Hanna Svensdotter, assumed the duty of raising this fatherless child. When Henrik became twenty years old his mother died, and Henrik continued to live with Elna's family until sometime after his own marriage in 1850.

Elna married Johannes Andersson in 1842. They had been living on the farmstead of Gånarp No. 9 in Tåstarp Parish (Krist.), which had been in the family from before 1709 until her father sold it in 1829. After the marriage, Elna and Johannes rented a part of the property and continued to reside in the same place. The first child, Elna, was born 10 Feb. 1843. The second child, born 2 March 1846, after a 36-month birth interval, was christened Janne. Unfortunately, Janne died two weeks later. Fourteen months after this, on 13 May 1847, a second son was born, and he also was christened Janne after the deceased firstborn son. But the second Janne died 21 June 1848 at the age of thirteen months. The fourth child, a daughter Hanna, was born 25 May 1848 after a 12 month interval. The next child, born 32 months later on 24 Feb. 1851, was a boy, so he also was named Janne. After this came Ludvig, born in Sept. 1853 and then Albertina, born 29 July 1856.

This Janne No. 3 survived. He grew up in the same neighborhood as did my grandfather, Ludvig Henriksson, who was born 11 Nov. 1850, and who was less than three months older than Janne No. 3. The boys must have made great plans for the future. My father stated in his memoirs that Henrik and "a friend" planned at one time to walk all the way around the borders of Sweden. It is highly likely that the "friend" was his cousin Janne No. 3. Soon after Ludvig's and Janne's 21st birthdays, they both emigrated to Osage City, KS. Thus Elna and Johannes had to produce three "Jannes" before they had one who survived to emigrate to America.

The Replacement of Mother Tyra Pehrsson and Her Dead Son, Little Henrik Larsson

I learned more about the naming of newborns in honor of dead antecedents

by studying the ancestors of my grandfather, Ludvig Henriksson. It became apparent that Ludvig's grandfather, Lars Henriksson. (L-II-1),¹ had been married twice. Lars Hendriksson, born in Gånarp No. 9 on 17 March 1760, first married 6 July 1783 Tyra Pehrsson, eight years his senior, who also had been born in the little farming village of Gånarp. After six years of marriage, this couple's only child, a son, was born 17 June 1789, when Tyra was 37 years old. They named the child "Henrik". Tragically, little Henrik died from smallpox on 17 Jan. 1790, having lived only seven months. There is no record available to indicate that any further children were born to this union. Nearly a quarter of a century later, in October 1814, Tyra Pehrsson was buried at the age of 62. She was reported to have died from "wasting disease", which was another name for tuberculosis. For those who think that that "wasting disease" a curious term for this illness, one might remind them that in America in the 19th century tuberculosis was called "consumption."

So my great-great grandfather, Lars Henriksson, left at age 54 with neither wife nor child, had to begin all over again. On 30 Dec. 1815 Lars married Hanna Svensdotter, 21 years younger, born in Gånarp 4 May 1781. At first fortune seemed ready to smile on the second marriage. On 7 May 1816 their first child was born, about four months into their marriage. She was named "Tyra" in honor of Lars' dead first wife, Tyra Pehrsson. But the replaced name was not destined to last very long; poor little Tyra died only six days after her birth.

Four years later, 15 June 1820, a second daughter was born. Since she was a daughter replacing Lars Henriksson's dead wife Tyra and dead daughter Tyra, we would have expected her to have been named Tyra, also; but for reasons not known to us she was named Elna. Perhaps the prior naming of the first child Tyra had fulfilled the etiquette requirements of the situation.

Three years later, 5 April 1823, a third child was born, when the mother was already 41 years of age. This child, a boy, was named Henrik after his dead brother Henrik, born in his father's first marriage. Henrik (L-I-1) became my great grandfather. Lars Henriksson died in 1831 at the age of about 71 and his second wife, Hanna Svensdotter, died in 1843, aged 62.

Thus in this one family we see examples of two customs of naming newborns for dead relatives. In the case of Tyra, the first female child in the second marriage was named for the dead first wife. In the case of Henrik, the first child of the appropriate sex born after the death of the little one was given the name of the dead child. Further study confirmed that these two customs were the rule rather than the exception during those 17th, 18th and 19th century days.

A Wife and Three Children: Four "Replacement" Attempts in the Family of Lars Svensson (L-IV-11)

Here is another similar case, that of Lars Svensson (L-IV-11). Lars was born in Hasslöv Parish (Hall.) 7 Sept. 1731. On 24 June 1755 he first married Elna Månsdotter, who bore him eight children. The record is summarized in Table 1.

Kersti was the only one of the three children dying in infancy who had a name replacement. Twenty four months after the birth of the second Kersti, Elna Månsdotter, the mother of these eight children, died on 31 Dec. 1772 at the age of 40. The cause of death was given as "some sort of headache."

People don't ordinarily die from "some sort of headache" by itself. Women sometimes used to die from a pregnancy-related condition often associated with a severe headache. That condition is hypertensive disease in pregnancy, which at its worst is associated with headache and also death-causing convulsions. In speculation we might postulate that if this 40 year-old woman happened to be carrying her ninth pregnancy, she might possibly have been susceptible to this disease, but we have no way of knowing at this distance in time. The last birth-to-death interval was just over two years, which would be quite compatible with the birth intervals of her prior pregnancies.

Elna Månsdotter left an estate valued at 300 *daler silvermynt (smt.)*. One silver *daler* was worth three copper *daler*. At this time in Skåne a gun could be purchased for 13 *daler smt*; a blacksmith earned about 9 *daler smt*. a month and a barrel of barley was worth six *daler smt*. As guardians for her five surviving children, two of her brothers were appointed, Jöns Månsson from Vråkär and Per Månsson, both from Hasslöv Parish.

Of Elna's eight offspring five survived her, leaving the 41 year-old Lars Svensson with five motherless children, ranging in age from fourteen down to four.

After waiting about a year, in accordance with the usual custom, Lars remarried 28 Dec. 1773, this time Troen Pehrson, born in Rollstorp, Hasslöv 20 March 1747. Troen was fifteen years younger than her husband. See Table 2.

Troen's first child was a girl, born 18 Dec. 1774 and was named Elna as a "replacement" for Lars' first wife. Then came another daughter, Sissa, born 8 Sept. 1777. Tragically, the new Elna died in 1778 at the age of four of smallpox. The next child, also a girl, born 2 Dec. 1779, was appropriately also named Elna as a "replacement" for the first wife Elna. This Elna died in 1784 at the age of five.

The fourth child was a boy, christened Pehr, born 6 July 1782. Next came Bengt, born 6 Aug. 1785, a replacement-named child for the Bengt born in the first

marriage. He died of smallpox in 1790. The family was completed with the birth of Johan, born 24 June 1788. Lars died in Hasslöv in 1810 at the age of 81. I have no information as to when Troen died.

In summary, Lars Svensson had sired fourteen children, eight of whom survived infancy. He had named one daughter in his first marriage as a replacement for Kersti. In the second marriage he named two daughters Elna after his dead first wife, but both of these replacements died. Also in his second marriage he had named a replacement for Bengt, a dead son from his first marriage. The second Bengt also failed to survive his childhood years.

Thus of the fourteen children of Lars Svensson, four were given replacement names for a dead mother or siblings, but only one of the replacement-named infants, Kersti, lived to maturity.

Six Child Replacements in the Family of Sone Olsson (T-II-1)

Sone Olsson (T-II-1), the paternal grandfather of my maternal grandmother, Thilda Olsson, was born in Margretetorp, Hjärnarp Parish (Krist.) 17 Nov. 1769. His father was the innkeeper of Margretetorp Inn, as well as a farmer. Sone himself was a farmer in Margretetorp all of his life. On 29 March 1797 he married Bengta Pålsson, who also was born in Margretetorp in 1774.

As may be seen from Table 3, this couple had a total of eleven children, with an average birth interval of 16.45 months, with seven of the eleven intervals being 16.45 months plus or minus two months. Five of the children died in infancy, two of these deaths being from pertussis and measles, respectively. The sixth death, that of the first son named Pål, occurred before the boy's 11th birthday. Actually, Pål probably died well before that, but he could not be replaced earlier because of his parents being occupied with the problem of providing a surviving namesake for Ola, which required the birth of four sons named in honor of the father of Sone Olsson. In addition to the three renamings of Ola, there were two renamings for Pål and one for Elna. Ola No. 4 was destined to become my great grandfather.

Another Instance of Mother and Child Loss: Ola Nilsson (T-III-1)

My great-great-great grandfather, Ola Nilsson, the son of Nils Andersson, was born in Hjärnarp Parish about 1733. He was both a farmer and an innkeeper at Margretetorp. He first married Troen Sonesdotter in 1760, who was born in 1737. This couple produced four children. The first child was Anders, born 27 Oct. 1761. Next came Nils, born in 1764, who soon died from "pains in the stomach." He was replaced with another son, Nils, born in 1765. Then on 17 Nov. 1769 Sone

Olsson was born, who was to become my great-great grandfather. Troen died 8 Jan. 1775 at the age of 37 of "a gradually consuming illness" (tuberculosis).

On 1 Dec. 1775, after eleven months of being a widower, Ola Nilsson remarried, this time to Troen Salomonsdotter, who was 27 years old, born in Barkåkra Parish (Krist.) about 1748. She died in Margretetorp 16 Feb. 1803 at the age of 55. Death was said to be from "gout", which might be thought to be appropriate for an innkeeper's wife. But gout is not usually the principal cause of death in a fifty year-old woman; it might more likely have been due to some sort of disabling kidney disease.

Ola Nilsson died 19 June 1805, two years after the passing of his second wife. He was aged 72 at this time and death was said to have been due to senility. In this instance there was no need for a wife name replacement, since both of his wives were named "Troen" and, at any rate the second wife did not give birth to any daughters. The name replacement for Nils was successful in that Nils lived to adulthood.

A Further Instance of Maternal and Child Death: Sven Olsson (L-V-13)

Sven Olsson was born in Munka-Ljungby Parish (Krist.) about 1649. He was first married, probably in the early 1690s to Gertru(d), who was born about 1665. Their first child, Olof, was born in March 1692 and died in 1710. Twenty-one months later, on 24 June 1694, Peder arrived. Next came Jöns, born 10 July 1698. Jöns died at/or soon after birth. Then Gertru(d), the wife, died 30 April 1705, aged 40.

In January 1707 Sven Olsson married again, this time Maria Nilsdotter from Ellenberga, Munka-Ljungby Parish. The first child was a girl, born 23 Feb. 1708, named Gertru(d) after Sven's dead first wife. Sören was born 7 Jan. 1712 and Marna was born in 1714. Sven Olsson died in Heagård, Munka-Ljungby 4 Sept. 1720, aged 71. In this instance the renaming for the dead first wife was successful.

Where the Renaming System Failed, Due to Age and Death Factors: Nils Pålsson (T-II-3)

We have considered in the above discussion many instances where the names of some of the dead infants, and also two of the dead wives, were passed on to living successors. Now we shall mention an example in which the system failed, regardless of whether or not the parents would have wished to pass on the names of dead relatives.

Nils Pålsson (T-II-3) was the maternal grandfather of my own grandmother, Mathilda Olsson Hendricks. He was born 26 Feb. 1780 in Borrstorp,

a tiny village in Hjárnarp Parish, located just over a mile south of Margretetorp. He was first married 22 June 1805 to Gunnill Andersdotter of Borrstorp, born in Össjö Parish (Krist.) 15 Dec. 1778. At the time of his marriage, Nils was residing at Ängeltofta in Barkåkra Parish. He was having a successful career, holding the responsible position of farm overseer (*ladufogde*) at Vegeholm, one of the huge estates located in Hjárnarp Parish in the 17th and 18th centuries. Nils was 34 years old and Gunnill was somewhat older. See Table 4.

The first pregnancy, which terminated 7 July 1805, about two months after the marriage, resulted in twins, a boy named Anders and a girl named Ingar. Unfortunately, both of the children died the following day. It seems likely that they were born prematurely and that their deaths were inevitable.

The next child was named Pernilla (also known as Petronella), born in Norrdala, Barkåkra Parish 1 July 1806, probably the home of Gunnill's parents. On 16 April 1809, a daughter Anna was born in Norrdala, Barkåkra Parish. It is a matter of interest that neither of these little girls was named in honor of their dead twin sister, Ingar.

Then came a second set of twins. These were born 26 Feb. 1812 and were named Anders and Pähl. Anders was as replacement name for the dead twin Anders, who had died perinatally in 1805. Unfortunately, these infants, also, failed to survive. We do not know the exact date of their deaths, but we do know that they never were listed among the living family members in the Hjárnarp household examination roll. It is likely that these boys, like their elder twin siblings, perished from having been born prematurely.

Comment: Having two sets of twins born in the same family was somewhat of a rarity, before ovulogenic drugs. For example, the chances of a mother having one set of twins in those days was perhaps one out of 60 births, while the chance of a mother having two sets of twins in direct succession was perhaps about one in 3,600 births. Among the more than 260 infants born to my Swedish ancestors of whom I have documentation, there was another couple who also had two sets of twins, and one couple who had a single set of twins. Thus there was one set of twins per fifty pregnancies.

The final childbirth in the family took place 6 August 1813. The daughter was named Johanna, and she would grow up to become the mother of my own grandmother, Thilda Olsdotter, whom I knew as Mathilda Olsson Hendricks.

Gunnill Andersdotter, now 32 years old, had given birth to seven children. The three boys were all dead, but three of the four girls survived. Gunnill lived for another twenty years. Why she failed to bear more children can only be conjectured. At any rate the records show that on 22 May 1833 Gunnill Andersdotter of Heagård, Hjárnarp, died at the age of 54. The cause of death was not

given.

The husband, Nils Pålsson, now 53 years old, was left with three adult daughters, aged 27, 25 and 20. It was usual for the bereft man to remarry about a year after the death of his first wife. This also proved to be the case of Nils Pålsson.

On 27 June 1834, thirteen months after the death of Gunnill, Nils took a new wife, Hanna Olofsdotter, a widow, to live with him at Turagården No. 9 in Lerbäckshult, Hjärnarp Parish. Since Hanna was 59 years old at the time of her marriage to Nils, it was obvious that there would be no further children, and thus no opportunity for replacement naming of Nils Pålsson's first wife nor any of his four dead infants.

Documented in My Family, a Total of 46 Infants Named as Replacements for Dead Siblings or Dead First Spouses

I surveyed all of the renamings of newborn infants for a person who had died. In births among my ancestors between 1700 and 1847, there were a total of 46 such renamings, with 37 bearing the names of a dead sibling (Table 5), and nine bearing the name of a dead first spouse of the parent (Table 6).

Among these 37 renamings, which I had at first believed to be renamings primarily for dead siblings, I was able to identify a parent or grandparent progenitor of the same name for 31 (84%). There may have been even more named for a close relative, but my data on progenitors were not complete enough to allow me to make a more complete search. I then came to realize that the great majority of the "renamed" infants had been given their renamed names not in the first instance for the dead sibling per se, but in honor of a parent or other relative. Of course, after the immediate progenitors had been properly honored, the parents were free to use more original names in later pregnancies.

At first I was surprised to find infants being given the names of their parents' dead first spouses, but then I realized that the same principles apply in this instance. Among the renamings in this group, seven were so named out of respect for dead first wives, but only two were named out of respect for dead first husbands.

While in my entire family history more husbands died before their wives than the reverse case, there were only two names given in the husband's honor in subsequent pregnancies of their wives in later marriages. There may be some possible biological or social explanations for this disproportion between husband and wife renamings. One needs to note that the husband tended to die when his wife was already at an age, where her remaining reproductive potential was already very limited, while if the wife died first he could (and often did) marry a younger

woman who would be more able to provide a son in a second marriage to whom she could give the name of her first husband. I had wondered if second husbands would tend to be less likely to consent to naming their sons after the new wife's first husband, but it appears that the custom was indeed commonly accepted and practiced in Sweden during those years, according to my Swedish informants. While this special group of renamings sounds different from the primary infant namings in honor of dead progenitors, one may note that in family terms the dead first spouse continues to be a member of the "family history" and thus be a candidate for later name-honoring.

The unanticipated event of death in infancy or very young childhood automatically made the next like-sexed sibling a candidate for receiving the same name. In other words, when the child named for an ancestor perished at a tender age, it was customary (almost "socially obligatory" in those generations) to name the next available same-sexed child after the same ancestor whose name had been borne by the dead child. Replacement naming, then represented a continuing effort by the parents to pass on the name of the progenitor to later generations.

Origin of the Scandinavian Practice of Renaming.

Concerning such a cultural practice, I found limited information in Fraser's *The Golden Bough*.² That book refers to dozens of cultures where any mention of the dead is taboo. However, when it comes to naming a newborn after a dead person, there are few references. One of these may be of historical interest: "Among the Lapps, when a woman was ... near the time of her delivery, a deceased ancestor or relation used to appear to her in a dream and inform her what dead person was to be born again in her infant, and whose name the child was therefore to bear (p.298)." Two additional tribal references are cited. It would be a matter of interest if the ancient practice among the Lapplanders could be shown to relate in any way to the much later inhabitants of Skåne, but at present one cannot make that assumption. Any such connection would be unlikely, however, in view of the wide historical and cultural divergence between the Lapps and the non-Lapp Swedes.

In response to my query about the practice in Sweden, Birgitta Nobring wrote: "About replacement names for dead infants, I don't think it is a custom only in Skåne. I have found the same custom among my own relatives in the provinces of Halland, Västergötland, Småland and even Värmland and Bohuslän.

The custom of renaming a child after a dead husband or wife in a new marriage was used very early (in about 1000 A.D.) among the Vikings of Scandinavia, according to Carl Gustaf Liljenberg.³ Perhaps this originated in a pagan rite.

I can't tell when the this custom stopped (in Sweden), but I think

sometime during the late 19th century. The custom of naming children after their grandparents stopped at the same time, but we still sometimes use it at least for the middle name of a new baby. My children and grandchildren have such names."⁴ (See my comment below about middle names).

American Naming Practices

I next inquired of Ross W. Beales, Jr. of the Department of History at Holy Cross College, about replacement naming. Prof. Beales kindly gave me a rich supply of references to this and related subjects recently published in America.

I learned that what I had been calling "name replacement" has been termed by the more formidable name of "necronym", from the Greek meaning "name of the dead" and the process itself is known as "necronymic succession."⁵

The practice has been widespread in New England and other American areas in past generations. Smith noted that, in colonial Hingham, MA, "during the 18th century necronymic succession occurred for nearly 90 % of dying children with the same name as one of their parents and for over three-fourths of dying children not named for a parent." Beales⁶ observed the same pattern in Westborough, Massachusetts, in births occurring in the period 1710-1849. The process declined during the 19th century in both Hingham and Westborough.

Fischer,⁷ who had found equivalent data in a study of the Concord community in Massachusetts, emphasized that the survival of chosen forenames in New England was of such critical importance that "... when a child died, its name was used again in a way that startles the modern observer." As an illustration of the persistence of this practice he cited a dramatic example of the Hartwell family, where, in October 1740, all five children then in the family died from "throat distemper" (diphtheria). Each of the five dead children was given a "replacement name" at the very first opportunity among the nine succeeding Hartwell children, in order of the like-sexed birth of their new siblings!

Throughout New England, replacement naming of infants for their dead siblings played an important role in supplying names for newborns until about 1820, after which time the practice went into decline.

The most frequent namings were for the parents of the newborn, which made it more likely that renamings for dead siblings would also be, in effect, renamings of dead family members of previous generations.

Waters⁸ found that, in a study of naming practices in Guilford, CT 1693-1759 82 % of fathers and 72 % of mothers named children after themselves.

The Use of Middle Names

A fresh source of opportunity for supplying newborns with family names came about with the introduction of the practice of giving middle names. Fischer noted that the use of middle names was rare in New England before 1770. At first, only the elite of society adopted middle names, after which the custom spread so rapidly that by 1820, 80 % of the Concord children had received middle names. In his Westborough study, Beales found middle names to be absent for the first half of the 18th century. By 1810 half of the children were given middle names, and the practice increased rapidly toward 90 % after 1830.

Fischer reported that historically the pattern of middle-naming had become widespread in previous centuries. It was common in Florence, Italy in the 14th and 15th centuries, had spread to southern France in the 16th century and to northern France in the 17th century.

As to middle names in Sweden, Birgitta Nobring informed me that the members of the upper classes in Sweden had used middle names for many generations. The practice spread to the burgher classes (more prosperous city dwellers) early in the 19th century, and then progressively through the various layers of population down to the proletariat, which included all of my ancestors.

In my own family, the first middle name of which we have record on my paternal grandfather's side was given the last child of Henrik Larsson (L-I-1). That child was born in 1864. On the side of my paternal grandmother (L-I-2), the first middle name was given to only one of her seven siblings. (Carl Peter, the sixth child, born 1850). In the succeeding generations, all descendants of the family have received middle names. Thus we note that while the practice of replacement naming has come and gone, the practice of giving middle names is alive and well. With the passage of time, however, the middle names have been more likely to be forename-type names such as Cynthia, Judith and Paul, rather than family surnames such as Olson, Hurlburt and Mead.

A Custom No Longer Desired, Practiced or Needed

Of necessity, the practice of replacement names entails two very disparate requirements. First, the family must desire to continue the name of a child who had died. Second, there must be sufficient deaths of young children in the family so that the process can be identified and quantified.

As to the first "requirement", we have already noted the diminishing inclination on the part of the parents to continue giving family names to their newborn. As to the second "requirement," the frequency of deaths of early childhood and at childbirth has diminished so dramatically over the past century that, even if

and at childbirth has diminished so dramatically over the past century that, even if the parents would be prepared to give a new child a "renaming", the likelihood of a death in early childhood has become remote and there would be little need for the parents to activate the renaming mechanism.

Concerning deaths in childhood and childbirth vast changes have been brought about in the last century. The incidence of infants born in Sweden dying at birth or during the first year of life has become one of the lowest rates in modern industrialized society. Deaths from what used to be considered childhood infectious diseases (diphtheria, smallpox, pertussis, scarlet fever, measles or rubella) are now virtually zero. Likewise, maternal mortality, while still occurring, has become a rarity in Sweden.

There are many people in our modern society who bear the names of older relatives, but not in response to the death of a child already bearing the name of a certain ancestor. The "obligatory" phase of the custom has now disappeared for all practical purposes, leaving only what might be termed a "facultative" opportunity for its employment by those parents who still wish to pass on to their children the names of forebears whose names they wish to perpetuate.

Thus the whole subject of replacement naming has become obsolete, and today is merely a matter of historical interest.

Tables

Table 1. Children of Lars Svensson (L-IV-11) and his first wife, Elna Månsdotter (L-IV-12).

Birth Date	Name	Birth Interval	Remarks
4 June 1756	Sven	11 months marriage to birth	
19 Sept. 1758	Boel	27 months	
23 Aug. 1760	Christer	23 months	Infant death
15 Dec. 1762	Anna	28 months	
5 Feb. 1765	Bengt	27 months	Infant death
25 Feb. 1766	Kersti	13 months	Infant death
1 Sept. 1768	Karin	31 months	
3 Dec. 1770	Kersti	28 months	Replacement name

Table 2. Children of Lars Svensson and his second wife, Troen Pehrsondotter.

Birth Date	Name	Birth Interval	Remarks
18 Dec. 1774	Elna	12 months marriage to birth	Renaming for first wife; died at 4.

Replacement Naming in Sweden and America

Birth Date	Name	Birth Interval	Remarks
8 Sept. 1777	Sissa	33 months	
2 Dec. 1779	Elna	27 months	Renamed for first wife; died at 5.
3 July 1782	Pehr	31 months	
6 Aug. 1785	Bengt	37 months	Renamed for first Bengt; died at 5.
24 June 1788	Johan	34 months	

Table 3. Children of Sone Olsson (T-II-1) and Bengta Pålsson (T-II-2).

Birth Date	Name	Birth Interval	Remarks
Nov. 1798	Påhl		Died in childhood
13 Nov. 1799	Ola	12 months	Infant death
8 March 1801	Ola	16 months	Replacement name; died at 5 months.
24 July 1802	Troen	16 months	
24 Sept. 1804	Elna	23 months	Died at 7 months.
19 April 1806	Ola	19 months	Replacement name; died in infancy.
19 Aug. 1807	Elna	16 months	Replacement name.
23 Feb. 1809	Ola	18 months	Replacement name.
14 June 1810	Påhl	16 months	Replacement name; died at 3 months.
16 Oct. 1811	Påhl	16 months	Replacement name.
27 Dec. 1814	Pernilla	18 months	

Table 4. Children of Nils Pålsson and Gunnill Andersdotter.

Birth Date	Name	Birth Interval	Remarks
7 July 1805	Anders	2 months marriage to birth	Died after 1 day
7 July 1805	Ingar	2 months marriage to birth	Died after 1 day
1 July 1806	Petronella (Pernilla)		
6 April 1809	Anna	32 months	
26 Feb. 1812	Anders	34 months	Renamed; died in infancy
26 Feb. 1812	Påhl	34 months	Died in infancy
6 Aug. 1813	Johanna	16 months	

Table 5. Infants renamed for dead siblings who were named for dead ancestors.

Father Identification	Year of Birth	Child Name	Ancestor Honored	Identity of Ancestor
Sister of L-I-1	1847	Janne	Father = Johannes	?Johannes variant?
Sister of L-I-1	1851	Janne	Father = Johannes	?Johannes variant?
L-II-1	1823	Henrik	Grandfather	L-III-1*
L-III-1	1764	Elna	Mother	L-III-2
L-III-3	1770	Pehr	Great grandfather	L-V-9
L-III-5	1800	Elna	Grandmother	L-IV-12
L-IV-9	1758	Lars	Grandfather	L-V-17
L-IV-11	1770	Kersti	Grandmother	L-V-24
L-IV-11	1785	Bengt	Great grandfather	L-VI-43*
L-IV-13	1785	Troen	No ancestor data*	
L-IV-15	1782	Pernilla	Mother	L-IV-16
L-V-13	1710	Olof	Grandfather	L-VI-25
L-V-19	1725	Jöran	Grandfather	L-VI-37
L-V-23	1723	Ingegerd	No older parental record	
L-V-23	1730	Ola	Maternal grandfather	L-VI-47
L-VI-35	1706	Pehr	Great grandfather	L-VIII-137
L-VI-41	1703	Pehr	No ancestor data	
T-I-1	1840	Sofia	None found	
T-II-1	1807	Elna	Grandmother	T-III-4
T-II-1	1801	Ola	Grandfather	T-III-1
T-II-1	1806	Ola	Grandfather	T-III-1*
T-II-1	1809	Ola	Grandfather	T-III-1
T-II-1	1811	Påhl	Grandfather	T-III-3
T-II-3	1812	Anders	Grandfather	T-III-5
T-III-1	1765	Nils	Father	T-III-1

T-III-3	1767	Pernilla	Grandmother	T-IV-6
T-III-3	1782	Pernilla	Grandmother	T-IV-6**
T-III-3	1774	Bengta	?Grandfather Bengt?	T-IV-5?
T-III-3	1777	Anders	Grandfather	T-IV-7
T-III-5	1772	Påhl	Father	T-III-5
T-IV-13	1738	Sissa	Not identified	
T-V-27	1708	Anders	Grandfather	T-VI-55
T-V-27	1716	Anders	Grandfather	T-VI-55
T-V-31	1717	Nils	Grandfather	T-VI-61
T-V-31	1722	Kristina	No earlier parental data	
T-V-31	1720	Gunda	Maternal grandmother	T-VI-64
T-V-31	1726	Gunda	Maternal grandmother	T-VI-64

*Renamed in father's second marriage

**Renamed in mother's second marriage

Table 6. Infants of fathers' second marriage who were named for dead first wife.

Parent Identification	Year of Birth	Name	Identification of First Spouse
Henrik, L-II-1	1816	Tyra	Tyra, wife of L-II-1
Lars, L-IV-11	1774	Elna	Elna, L-IV-12
Lars, L-IV-11	1779	Elna	Elna, L-IV-12
Sven, L-V-13	1708	Gertru(d)	Gertru(d), wife of L-V-13
Anna, L-VI-38	1707	Jöran	Jöran, L-VI-37
Elna, T-III-4	1778	Påhl	Påhl, T-III-3
Bengt, L-V-31	1745	Boel	Boel, wife of L-V-31
Bengt, L-V-31	1749	Boel	Boel, wife of L-V-31
Nils, T-IV-15	1759	Gunnel	Gunnel, T-IV-16

Notes

¹The genealogical naming system used in this paper is as follows: My grandfather, Ludvig Hen(d)riksson (late Charles L. Hendricks) is the starting point in this system; he is designated as L-O-1. His wife, Thilda Olsdotter, is the starting point for her ancestors; she is designated T-O-2. Ludvig's father, Henrik Larsson, is L-I-1, and his wife, Johanna Månsdotter, is L-I-2. Ludvig's grandfather, Lars Henriksson is L-II-1, and his wife, Hanna Svensdotter, is L-II-2, and so forth.

²James G. Frazer, *The Golden Bough* (New York 1922), p. 298.

³Carl-Gustaf Liljenberg, "Die spätgermanische Namengebung. Einige Grundzüge in Skandinavien" in *Genealogie (Familie und Volk)*, II, 1964.

⁴Communication from Birgitta Nobring, Margaretagatan 22, 260 34 Möarp, SWEDEN.

⁵Daniel Scott Smith, "Child-naming practices, kinship ties and change in family attitudes in Hingham, Massachusetts, 1641 to 1889" in *Journal of Social History*, XVIII (1985), pp. 541-566.

⁶Ross W. Beales, Jr., "Naming Patterns in Westborough, Massachusetts, 1710-1849." - Unpublished manuscript 1991.

⁷David Hackett Fischer in *Generations and Change: Genealogical Perspectives in Social History*, ed. by Robert M. Taylor, Jr. and Ralph J. Crandall (Macon, GA 1986), pp. 215-241.

⁸John J. Waters, "Naming and Kinship in New England: Guilford Patterns and Usage 1693-1759", *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. 138 (July 1984), pp. 161-181.

First Covenant Church, St. Paul, MN Members 1874-1905

James E. Erickson*

Among the many difficult decisions facing Swedish immigrants upon their arrival in the United States were those involving religious preferences and affiliations. From the onset, they had to come to grips with the realization that the diverse and complex society they were entering bore little resemblance to the homogeneous ecclesiastical and cultural environment they had left. Given the rather restrictive religious milieu afforded citizens within the Swedish theocracy—dominated as it was by the vast Lutheran hierarchy known as the Church of Sweden—it is not surprising that a majority of Swedish immigrants were Lutherans before they left their homeland and remained so after their arrival in the United States. A minority of Swedish immigrants, however, had had associations with various dissenting religious movements in Sweden, most notably the Swedish Mission Covenant Church, various groups of Baptists, Pentecostals, Methodists, and the Salvation Army.¹ Since many of these individuals had either experienced or even contributed to the pietistic and/or Rosenian revivals in Sweden, they personified "the great spiritual awakenings of the nineteenth century."² Thus it is also not surprising that these free church movements were "reflected in the churches of the Swedish immigrants in America."³

Regardless of their native religious persuasions, Swedish immigrants, like all other emigrant people before and after them, were destined to interact with and ultimately contribute to "the ethnic and denominational salad bowl of American religion."⁴ That they did indeed contribute is graphically illustrated in the following example from Minnesota related by Philip J. Anderson:

Perhaps the most vivid example of the varieties of Swedish-American religion in all of the United States in 1900 was to be found along a five block stretch of Seventh Street in Minneapolis. Beginning at Eighth Avenue and proceeding east along Seventh, one would have passed the Swedish Tabernacle (now First Covenant), the Swedish Temple (then Swedish Congregationalist, now Central Free), the Scandinavian Church of Christ (popularly known as the "Twelfth

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Avenue Church)," now First Free in south Minneapolis), a Swedish Methodist church (relocated a mile south by 1910), Augustana Lutheran, and Bethlehem Baptist (on Eighth Street). The essential history of Swedish immigrant believers would have passed before one's eyes...⁵

Church historians representing various denominations have thoroughly explored the history of Swedish immigrant believers in the United States and it need not be reiterated in detail.⁶ But since the larger issues confronting such believers provide the proper context for understanding the formation of First Covenant Church, St. Paul, a brief synopsis follows.

The Swedish-American Lutheran Synods and the Mission Friends

The unfolding of this rather complex history, which took the latter half of the nineteenth century to complete, is intimately tied to the resolution of one basic question—"Who was the rightful custodian of the Swedish Lutheran faith in America?"⁷ The Church of Sweden proved to be of limited help in answering this question for Swedish newcomers, since its role in American religion was never clearly defined. Furthermore, after 1850, American Lutheranism became increasingly divided between "the conservative 'symbolist' or 'old' Lutherans whose ranks were being swelled by immigrants from Germany and Scandinavia, and the liberal, so-called 'American' or 'new' Lutherans..."⁸

On 5 June 1860, The Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod (hereafter called the Augustana Synod) was formed at Jefferson Prairie, Wisconsin. Although united by a common geographic origin, its members espoused diverse religious attitudes and its congregations became embroiled in the growing struggle between old (symbolist) and new (pietistic) Lutheranism. In the ensuing years, the Augustana Synod clarified its positions on such contentious doctrinal issues as church membership (folk church vs. regenerate church), church discipline, church polity (i.e. government), church liturgy (formal vs. informal), the use of vestments, the use of lay preachers, and the Waldenströmian atonement controversy.⁹ Its movement toward a more confessional and liturgical church was unmistakable.¹⁰

Thus, the spiritual climate within the Augustana churches continued to be less than congenial for one group—the Swedish Mission Friends—who affiliated with them. In both Sweden and the United States, the term Mission Friends (*missionsvänner*), which was often used pejoratively, referred to individuals who were newly converted, had strong interests in home and foreign missions and thus formed mission societies (*missionsföreningar*), and met informally in small

fellowship and worship groups (conventicles) either in homes or mission houses (*missionshus*).¹¹ They were further characterized by their love of singing and their emphasis on devotional reading of the Bible and related religious literature. Thus such individuals were also known as readers (*läsare*).¹² Karl A. Olsson has described their unique dilemma vis-a-vis the "highly structured ecclesiology"¹³ represented by the Augustana churches:

... the rising tide [of immigration] also brought with it more and more people who had experienced the older pietistic and newer Rosenian revival in Sweden. To begin with these people gravitated naturally to the Swedish Lutheran churches in America, and, on their arrival, began to push for the mission societies, the conventicles, and the mass meetings to which they were accustomed.

But in the Swedish Lutheran churches they found increasing distrust among both pastors and laymen toward these freer forms of association. The result was that beginning in 1868 and continuing for over a decade, mission groups and organized mission societies within the Lutheran churches broke away to form independent congregations.

The mission congregations thus formed in independence of the Swedish Lutheran churches and the Augustana synod had no immediate ambitions to form a denomination, but circumstances pushed them in this direction.¹⁴

Since the Mission Friends shared a common spiritual history one might logically assume that they also had a natural affinity for one another. They did not! During their deliberations on the nature of the church, issues such as the rightness of union (denominationalism vs. anti-denominationalism), baptism (infant or adult), clergy (ordained or lay), and views of the Kingdom (amillennialism vs. premillennialism), proved controversial. Ultimately, these issues precluded the Mission Friends from achieving a shared common vision for the church. The disparity within their ranks is reflected in the fact that they organized the following three synods as alternatives to the Augustana Synod: 1) The Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran Mission in the United States (1872); 2) The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Mission Synod (1873); and 3) The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Ansgari Synod (1874). Out of these initial attempts at organization would eventually emerge the Evangelical Free Church (1884) and the Evangelical Covenant Church (1885).¹⁵

Formation of First Covenant Church, St. Paul

This study covers the ten-year period from the mid-1860s to the mid-1870s. During this particularly dynamic period of change and formation, mission societies throughout the midwest were organizing and emerging from Swedish

Lutheran churches affiliated with the Augustana Synod. Separation of mission societies from either the Augustana Synod or its individual churches occurred in the following ways: 1) more or less dramatic separation from an existing Lutheran congregation; 2) separation before a strong Lutheran church had been established; 3) an existing Lutheran congregation moved and left the original church to the Mission Friends; 4) churches grew up more or less spontaneously among Rosenian Mission Friends; and 5) failure to actualize the dream of a church composed of Lutheran *läsare* that was also Lutheran in doctrine.¹⁶

The four earliest Mission Friend congregations to organize were the Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society of Ridgeport (Swede Bend), IA on 4 July 1868; the Second Lutheran Church of Galesburg, IL on 2 August 1868; the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society of Princeton, IL on 14 December 1868; and the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society of Chicago on 26 December 1868. They were followed in rather rapid succession by mission societies organized in places such as Lindsborg, KS (1869), Des Moines, IA (1870), Lockport, IL (1872), Porter County, IN (1873) and Marielund (Lund), WI (1874).¹⁷

On 21 April 1874, twenty-four persons meeting in the home of a tailor, Andrew Skoog, formed the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Mission Church (*Svenska Evangeliskt Lutherska Missionsförsamlingen*), St. Paul, Minnesota (now First Covenant Church). These charter members were:¹⁸

Charles Wallblom	Mathilda Wallblom
J. Isaac Cederblom	Ida F. Cederblom
Andrew Skoog	Maria Skoog
John Lindstrom	Maria Lindstrom
Olof P. Berggren	Anna C. Berggren
Solomon Quick	Ingrid Quick
P. A. Winholtz	Charlotta Winholtz
Alfred Winholtz	Mrs. Alfred Winholtz
Olof Skoglund	Mrs. Olof Skoglund
John Lofgren	Anna Peterson
Emil Wallquist	Christina Ahl
John K. Merricks	John Skoog

Upon taking this fateful step, this small group of Mission Friends became formally opposed to the Augustana Synod as well as formally independent of the First Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, St. Paul, a congregation that was but twenty years old.

The first religious services conducted by Swedish immigrants in St. Paul had been held in the home of F. Mobeck on 25 March 1854. After the arrival of

Rev. Erland Carlson from Chicago, this group was organized into a congregation on 6 May 1854. Four years later, the First Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church was incorporated. Rev. E. Norelius was selected as pastor in 1861; but, because the congregation was unable to support him financially, he left in a few months. Johan Johnson served as lay-leader of the congregation until 1871, at which time Rev. Jonas Auslund became pastor. After his departure in 1877, the church was served first by Rev. A. P. Montan and later by Rev. P. V. Svard. By 1890, the church membership had reached 900.¹⁹

The salient events leading to the rather dramatic separation of Mission Friends from the First Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, St. Paul have been succinctly summarized by Karl A. Olsson. He writes:

After spending a miserable winter [1868-69] in Minnesota and being on the verge of returning to Sweden, [John] Anjou found his way to St. Paul [where] he seems to have started a little mission society among the members of the Augustana church. He was joined by Olof P. Berggren ... The mission society was short-lived, but the desire for a more intimate circle lived on in the Augustana church.

In 1872 a member of the congregation and some-time church warden named C. Fröding made a trip to Chicago, where he heard J. M. Sanngren preach ... Something about the message of Sanngren impressed Fröding, and when he returned to St. Paul, he persuaded the Mission Friends in the Lutheran church to invite Sanngren up. The Mission Friend pastor came to the St. Paul church for a midweek service in the fall of 1873 and preached with power on the typically Rosenian text, "As a father pitieth his children." Sanngren's successful visit was followed by preaching sorties by Peter Undén and C. J. Magnuson, the latter coming in January of 1874. All three men were members of the Mission Synod, organized in 1873. It is significant that at this time the Mission Friends were strongly represented among deacons and church wardens in the Augustana congregation. At least seven of the early leaders of the St. Paul Mission Church served on the Lutheran board 1870-74. [They were C. Wallblom, A. Skoog, J. Lofgren, S. Quick, I. Cederblom, E. Wahlquist and A. Winholtz]

The pastor of the Augustana church 1871-77 was Jonas Auslund. He hailed from Hassela in Hälsingland and had been educated at the Ahlberg school and the Paxton Seminary. When the trouble in his church started, he was just thirty and hence a relatively young man. It is not inconceivable that he had known both Sanngren and P. Undén at [Ahlberg's school]. At least he was intimately acquainted with the type of piety they represented, and he saw that (as a result of the visits of these itinerant witnesses) it was rapidly taking root in his own church. Although recently ordained into the ministry of Augustana, he must

have known with what lack of sympathy his synod looked upon the upstart Mission Synod composed of 'unstable' Rosenians and lately infiltrated with the shocking atonement views of P. P. Waldenström ... On March 4, 1874, in the face of a board of deacons which solidly opposed him, Auslund argued for the exclusion of Mission Synod pastors from the services of his church. When the vote was called for, thirty-nine stood with the pastor and thirteen opposed him. The latter group then seceded and on April 21, 1874, formed the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Mission Church of St. Paul, Minnesota.²⁰

First Covenant Church, St. Paul Pastors 1874-1905

During the first year of its existence, the new congregation was ministered to by two itinerant pastors associated with the Mission Synod. Peter Wedin served as pastor from June to September of 1874.²¹ He had come to America in 1870 from Kronoberg län, Sweden where he had worked variously as a soldier with the Kronoberg infantry regiment, a crofter (farmer on the estate of Stensjöholm), a colporteur (peddler of devotional literature) with the Sunnerbo Härad Mission Society, and a Mission Friend (*läsare*) lay preacher.²² Wedin was followed by another *läsare* preacher from Kronoberg län by the name of J. P. Lindell. He had also worked as a soldier-colporteur in Sweden (he was a grenadier in the Småland Grenadier Battalion from 1851-1871). After arriving in America in 1871, he helped establish the Mission Synod. Lindell served the St. Paul church from September 1874 to January 1875.²³

The congregation built its first mission house or chapel (*missionshus*) on the corner of Bradley and Patridge streets (now Payne Ave. and Kenney Rd.). Among the speakers present at its dedication in June 1875 were J. M. Sanngren (a Småland colporteur and schoolmaster; the first Mission Friend pastor ordained in America in 1870; preacher in the North Side Mission Church, Chicago, 1868-1876; and president of the Mission Synod from 1873-1878) and Carl August Björk (a Småland cobbler and soldier; ordained by J. M. Sanngren; succeeded Sanngren as president of the Mission Synod; president of the Evangelical Covenant Church from 1885-1910).²⁴ Another speaker at the dedication service, Carl Magnus Youngquist, was requested by the congregation to stay. Youngquist, one of many pioneer (and future Covenant) pastors who hailed from Jönköping län, thus became the third temporary pastor and served the St. Paul church until the spring of 1876. He went on to become the first Covenant historian.²⁵

After trying unsuccessfully to fill Youngquist's vacancy with a minister from within the Mission Synod, the St. Paul mission church joined forces with the Minneapolis mission church (organized 6 October 1874), and the two congregations extended a joint call to a young Swede named Adam Persson

Lidman.²⁶ Prior to his arrival in St. Paul in October of 1877, Lidman had attended Ahlberg's school for the training of colporteurs at Vetlanda (Jönköping län) from 1872-1875. He had also briefly served as an assistant to the pastor of a state church (Häggum Parish) during the summer of 1874.²⁷ In the early part of 1878, A. Sundberg, a licensed pastor of the Augustana Synod, was called to help Lidman develop the two fledgling mission congregations in the Twin Cities. Sundberg had left the Augustana Synod as a result of the Waldenströmian atonement controversy. In 1879, the cooperative ministry arrangement between the two churches and the two pastors was changed, so that Lidman became the minister for the Minneapolis congregation and Sundberg the minister for the St. Paul congregation. The pastorates for both of these men were very short. Toward the end of 1879, Lidman left Minneapolis to serve the Bethesda Mission Church in New York City. Sundberg left the St. Paul church in March of 1880, and subsequently became pastor of the Salem Mission Church in Penneck, MN.²⁸ He has the distinction of being not only a prominent, pioneer itinerant pastor in Minnesota, but also the first chairman of The Swedish Christian Mission Association of the Northwest (*Svenska Kristna Missionsföreningen Nordvestern*), now the Northwest Conference of the Evangelical Covenant Church).²⁹

The third full-time pastor of the St. Paul church was Johan Frederick Soderstrom, who ministered for a five-year period from the fall of 1880 to the fall of 1885. During his tenure, the first mission house was razed and a second, larger one was constructed on the same site. This new structure, which measured 90 by 42 feet, was dedicated on 22 August 1882.³⁰

Soderstrom was followed by Sven W. Sundberg, whose term of ministry covered the eleven-year period from 1886 to 1897. Prior to accepting the St. Paul position, Sundberg had been one of the leaders of the Ansgarii Synod; he had worked for six years as the first permanent pastor of the First Mission Covenant Church of Jamestown, NY (organized 1879);³¹ and he had been elected to the office of vice president of the organizational meeting of the Covenant held in the Tabernacle and the North Side Mission Church in Chicago from 18-25 February 1885.³² On 22 November 1887, a little over a year after Sundberg began his ministry in St. Paul, the congregation called Peter Peterson to serve as a missionary to the newly arrived Swedish immigrants. He had previously worked in this capacity in New York, first for the Mission Synod and later for the Covenant. In fact, at the organizational meeting of the Covenant, Peterson had been commissioned "the Covenant's official immigrant missionary at Castle Garden."³³ After his brief stint in St. Paul, which lasted until the spring of 1890, Peterson returned to New York, where he continued to minister to immigrants until his death in 1922. Sundberg served the Covenant denomination in many capacities during the early years; and, it seems fitting that in 1896, just one year before he left St. Paul, the Covenant annual meeting was held in his

church.³⁴

The church's fifth pastor, Hjalmar Sundquist, emigrated to the United States in 1889. After graduating from the Chicago Theological Seminary in April 1891, he served for six years as a full-time pastor in Galesburg, Illinois. In 1897, he moved to Minneapolis and collaborated with Andrew L. Skoog (the noted Covenant choirmaster, composer, hymnist, translator and music publisher) in the publication of a monthly, bilingual periodical for young people called *Linnea* (Twinflower). On 15 April 1898, Sundquist was called by the St. Paul church to be its permanent pastor and he accepted. The following year he was elected chairman of the Northwest Conference, a position that he held until 1910. During his pastorate, the congregation built its third house of worship—The Tabernacle.³⁵ Among the speakers present on 11 May 1902 when this structure was dedicated were David Nyvall (President of North Park College 1891-1905; 1912-1923), Adam Lidman (first pastor of the church), Erik A. Skogsbergh (Covenant evangelist—the Swedish Moody; pastor at The Tabernacle, now First Covenant, Minneapolis, for 25 years), and Fredrik M. Johnson (Covenant evangelist; he helped arrange the organizational meeting of the Covenant).³⁶ Sundquist resigned in June 1905 to become Secretary of the Covenant, and was replaced by Aaron E. Palmquist, who faithfully served as pastor of the congregation from 1905 to 1934 and as chairman of the Northwest Conference from 1910 to 1934.³⁷

First Covenant Church, St. Paul Members 1874-1905

The 764 individuals listed in the following table were received into membership of the church during the thirty-one-year period between 1874 and 1905. This list of names was not taken from a church register with chronological entries starting in 1874 but, rather, was compiled largely from information contained on three types of 3 by 5 inch membership cards including yellow family cards (*Litt. A., Familjer*), blue youth cards (*Litt. B., Ungdom*), and white registration cards (*Anmälningskort*). They were found juxtaposed and filed loosely (but more-or-less alphabetically) in a cardboard box located in the First Covenant Church office. The majority of the information contained in the table and its associated notes was taken from these membership cards.

This basic, compiled membership list was supplemented with names of known church members for whom no membership cards were found. In all such cases, membership status was substantiated using the following three sources: 1) a ten-page yearly report for 1894 (*Svenska Missionsförsamlingen i St. Paul, Minn., Årsrapport för 1894*); 2) a seventy-two-page 25th anniversary booklet (*Svenska Evangeliskt Lutherska Missionsförsamlingen, St. Paul, Minn. Ett Tjugufemårsminne* (St Paul 1899); and 3) a thirty-two-page church address book for 1899 (*Adress Kalender 1899, Svenska Evangeliskt Lutherska*

Missionsförsamlingen, St. Paul, Minn.

All temporary and permanent pastors associated with this congregation between 1874 and 1905 have also been included in the membership table. Information pertaining to them was gleaned from the following sources: 1) Philip J. Anderson, *A Precious Heritage: A Century of Mission in the Northwest 1884-1984* (Minneapolis 1984); 2) Ethel C. Arvidson et al., *First Covenant Church 1874-1974* (St. Paul 1974); 3) Karl A. Olsson, *By One Spirit* (Chicago 1962); and 4) *Svenska Evangeliskt Lutherska Missionsförsamlingen, St. Paul, Minn.: Ett Tjugufemårsminne* (St. Paul 1899).

It should be noted at this point that the completeness or incompleteness of the membership list as presented has yet to be determined. Given the nature of the original membership records and the conditions under which they have been and are being stored, one can only speculate as to the number of cards that may, in fact, be missing. Secondly, I would stress the fact that the accuracy of the information presented in the table below has not been checked against primary sources such as the Swedish parish registers, emigration records, and U. S. vital records. Thus further use of any information contained herein should be accompanied by such verification.

All church members listed below have been assigned consecutive numbers so that they can be further identified in the notes section that follows the table. The surnames of all church members have been arranged alphabetically, with the caveat that wives are listed below their husbands and (when familial relationships are known) unmarried children are listed below their parent(s). The surnames used in this list correspond, for the most part, to spellings found in the 1899 church address book; and, as such, most of them are the Americanized spelling of the original Swedish surname. Alternative spellings for surnames, when known, appear in the notes section. The occupations of church members were ascertained from information found in various St. Paul City Directories published between 1863 and 1901.³⁸ Since both the 1894 yearly church report and the 1899 church address book listed addresses for church members, they proved to be of inestimable value in locating specific individuals in the St. Paul City Directories.

Swedish birthplaces were, as a rule, listed on the membership cards by both parish (*församling*) and county (*län*). However, in some instances, only the country (i.e. Sweden) or the historical province (e.g. Småland, Värmland or Västergötland) was noted. The accuracy of the spelling of birthplaces on the membership cards varied considerably, and many parish names were either misspelled or spelled phonetically. In such instances, the names that appear in the table reflect the corrected, not the original, spellings. In the few places where names for birthplaces proved enigmatic, my best guess appears in the table

followed by a question mark (?). Abbreviations for counties (*län*) are consistent with those typically used in SAG and places of birth other than Sweden are so indicated.

The list as published here provides insight into the migration history of this group of people. In particular, the specific year of emigration is known for 536 individuals. If arranged by decade of emigration, the data reveal that 30 people emigrated during the five-year period between 1865 and 1869, 31 during the 1870s, 352 during the 1880s, 79 during the 1890s, and 44 during the six-year period from 1900 to 1905. The information concerning those individuals who came to the United States between 1865 and 1869 may be of particular value to family historians.

Although a detailed demographic and socioeconomic analysis of the information in the following table is beyond the scope of the present paper, even a cursory examination provides an interesting, if not tantalizing, glimpse of this particular congregation. Three tentative conclusions regarding counties (*län*) of origin, parishes of birth and occupational status of church members can be drawn from the information thus far assembled. In the first place, out of the 516 church members whose county (*län*) of origin is known, 326 (63%) came from the five contiguous counties of Värmland (112 individuals; 21.7% of total), Älvsborg (76; 14.7%), Jönköping (59; 11.4%), Skaraborg (43; 8.3%) and Kronoberg (36; 7%). Secondly, if specific parishes are considered, it can be seen that 20 St. Paul church members were born in Åmål (Älvs.); 14 in Mo (Älvs.); 12 in Brunskog (Värm.); 9 in Närke (Älvs.); 8 in Grums (Värm.); 7 each in Gunnarskog (Värm.), Kall (Jämt.) and Ryssby (Kron.); and 6 each in Västra Ämtervik (Värm.) and Gammalkil (Ög.). Finally, it is quite obvious that this was a blue-collar congregation. The ten most frequently listed occupations for church members were carpenters (47 individuals), domestics (30), tailors (28), railroad car cleaners/operators/inspectors/repairmen (20), laborers (16), seamstresses/dressmakers (15), shoemakers (14), masons (12), clerks (11) and janitors (8).

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Notes

- ¹Florence E. Janson, *The Background of Swedish Immigration 1840-1930* (Chicago 1931; Reprint Edition New York 1970), pp. 167-221.
- ²Committee on Covenant Doctrine, *Covenant Affirmations* (Chicago 1988), p. 2.
- ³Janson, *The Background of Swedish Immigration*, p. 208.
- ⁴Philip J. Anderson, *One Body...Many Members: The Covenant Church in Historical Perspective* (Chicago 1983), p. 30.
- ⁵Philip J. Anderson, *A Precious Heritage: A Century of Mission in the Northwest 1884-1984* (Minneapolis 1984), pp. 63-64.
- ⁶Glenn P. Anderson, ed., *Covenant Roots: Sources and Affirmations* (Chicago 1980); Donald C. Frisk, *Covenant Affirmations: This We Believe* (Chicago 1981); David Nyvall, *My Father's Testament* (Chicago 1974); Oscar N. Olson, *The Augustana Lutheran Church in America, 1846-1860* (Rock Island 1950); Oscar N. Olson, *The Augustana Lutheran Church in America, 1860-1910* (Davenport 1956); Karl A. Olsson, *By One Spirit* (Chicago 1962); Karl A. Olsson, *Family of Faith: 90 Years of Covenant History* (Chicago 1975).
- ⁷Olsson, *By One Spirit*, p. 193. This question is a restatement of a phrase used by Olsson.
- ⁸*Ibid.*, pp. 183, 188.
- ⁹*Ibid.*, pp. 181-196.
- ¹⁰Olsson, *A Family of Faith*, p. 153, endnote 11. Olsson describes the shift by Swedish Lutherans in a more confessional and liturgical direction as follows: "The reasons are many and complicated. In the first place there was pressure from the immigrants themselves. Many of them wanted the formal Lutheranism of their home parishes. Secondly, as we have indicated, the influx of German and Scandinavian Lutherans, other than Swedes, caused a general movement toward a more confessional church. In the third place competitive Swedish denominations pushed the Swedish Lutherans toward defining their character in confessional terms. What they finally arrived at was not a copy of the Church of Sweden, but a skillful compromise. They abandoned the idea of a regenerate church for that of a folk church, but they required of all those seeking admission to their churches 1) a re-affirmation of their faith in the Lutheran *symbola* and 2) a submission to the authority of the local congregation in the matter of church discipline. Swedish Lutherans in America were actually excluded from membership for leading a dissolute life, something that would or could not have happened in the National Church of Sweden."
- ¹¹Anderson, *A Precious Heritage*, p. 15.
- ¹²Olsson, *By One Spirit*, pp. 221-222.
- ¹³Anderson, *A Precious Heritage*, p. 28.

- 14Olsson, *A Family of Faith*, pp. 27-28.
- 15Olsson, *By One Spirit*, pp. 237-293. P. Anderson's comments regarding the significance of the Mission Synod are most enlightening: "The Mission Synod was the most important of the Lutheran groups in terms of the emergence of the Covenant denomination in 1885. The principal leaders of the synod also became the leaders of the Covenant: Carl August Björk, E. A. Skogsbergh, Peter Wedin, C. M. Youngquist, J. A. Hultman, C. W. Boquist, August Bryngelson, Adam Lidman, and a host of others. Most early pastors of what would become Covenant churches in the Northwest were members of the Mission Synod. J. M. Sanngren and Peter Undén would certainly have been leaders in the Covenant had they not died prematurely in the 1870s (*A Precious Heritage*, p. 30.)
- 16Olsson, *By One Spirit*, pp. 208-212.
- 17Ibid., pp. 197-212.
- 18Svenska Evangeliskt Lutherska Missionsförsamlingen, *St. Paul, Minn. Ett Tjugufemårsminne* (St Paul 1899), p. 12.
- 19General C. C. Andrews, ed., *History of St. Paul, Minnesota* (Syracuse 1890), p. 507.
- 20Olsson, *By One Spirit*, pp. 205-207.
- 21Ethel C. Arvidson, Chairman of Centennial Committee and Editorial Staff, *First Covenant Church 1874-1974* (St. Paul 1974), no pages.
- 22Olsson, *By One Spirit*, pp. 135-138, 798.
- 23Ibid., pp. 133-134, 138; Arvidson, *First Covenant Church*.
- 24Olsson, *By One Spirit*, pp. 133-134, 234-235, 252-256, 795, and B-4; Arvidson, *First Covenant Church*.
- 25Olsson, *By One Spirit*, pp. 134-135, 198, 799.
- 26Arvidson, *First Covenant Church*.
- 27Olsson, *By One Spirit*, pp. 140-142, 792.
- 28Arvidson, *First Covenant Church*.
- 29Anderson, *A Precious Heritage*, pp. 25, 31-36. Sundberg served as chairman of the Northwest Conference from 1884 to 1888.
- 30Arvidson, *First Covenant Church*.
- 31Ibid.
- 32Olsson, *By One Spirit*, pp. 313-321.
- 33Ibid., pp. 321, 794.
- 34Ibid., p. 320; Arvidson, *First Covenant Church*.
- 35Arvidson, *First Covenant Church*.
- 36Olsson, *By One Spirit*, pp. 258-262, 471, D-13.
- 37Arvidson, *First Covenant Church*; Anderson, *A Precious Heritage*, p. 153.
- 38St. Paul City Directories are available on microfilm at the Minnesota Historical Society Research Center, 345 Kellogg Blvd. W., St. Paul, MN 55102.

No.	Name	Occupation	Birthplace	Birth Date	Emigr.	Joined Church	Death Date
1	AHL, Christina					21 Apr. 1874	
2	AHL, Emil C.	paperhanger	Sweden	6 Mar. 1876	1879	11 Mar. 1903	
3	AKESON, Betty		Hästveda, Krist.	25 Nov. 1880	1898	29 Mar. 1901	
4	ALM, Andrew H.	tailor					
5	ALM, Augusta, wife						
6	ALMEN, Gustaf	cabinetmaker	Korsnäs, Kopp.	26 Apr. 1868	1888	23 Apr. 1899	
7	ALMEN, Maria C., wife		Gunnarskog, Värm.	9 Nov. 1870	1891	23 Apr. 1899	
8	ALMEN, Hulda		Stora Tuna, Kopp.	24 Mar. 1884	1900	29 Mar. 1901	
9	ALMER, F. O.						
10	ALMER (nee Sandberg), Anna Maria, wife		Mo, Älvs.	14 Mar. 1875	1890	Aug. 1892	
11	ALMQUIST, Herman		Rydaholm, Jön.	11 Apr. 1884	1902	11 Mar. 1903	
12	ANDERSON, Adolph	shoemaker	Grums, Värm.	25 Feb. 1860	1883	20 Nov. 1886	
13	ANDERSON (nee Lanz), Anna, wife		Söderhamn, Gävl.	29 Nov. 1868	1887	20 Jan. 1889	9 Jan. 1900
14	ANDERSON, Amalia		Åmål, Älvs.	1 Mar. 1875	1898	23 Apr. 1899	
15	ANDERSON, Andrew					4 Apr. 1900	
16	ANDERSON, Ellen, wife		Ronneby, Blek.	22 Feb. 1878	1898	23 Nov. 1902	
17	ANDERSON, Andrew G. J.	stonecutter	Grythyttan, Öre.	25 Dec. 1852	1882	Apr. 1887	
18	ANDERSON (nee Carlström), Sophia, wife		Forshem, Skar.	24 Oct. 1862	1881	1881	

No.	Name	Occupation	Birthplace	Birth Date	Emigr.	Joined Church	Death Date
19	ANDERSON, Andrew Ludvig		Åmål, Älvs.	2 Oct. 1865	1888	11 Mar. 1903	
20	ANDERSON, Maria, wife		Åmål, Älvs.	10 Sept. 1866	1890	11 Mar. 1903	
21	ANDERSON, Andrew M.					4 Apr. 1902	
22	ANDERSON, Andrew M.						
23	ANDERSON, Christina, wife						
24	ANDERSON, Andrew P.		Mo, Älvs.	2 Feb. 1874	1887	4 Dec. 1898	
25	ANDERSON, Andrew W.	tailor	Brunskog, Värm.	8 Dec. 1850	1873	10 Dec. 1878	
26	ANDERSON, Maria, wife		Brunskog, Värm.	5 Jan. 1849	1872	10 Dec. 1878	
27	ANDERSON, Anna Augusta		Hällestad, Ög.	4 Jan. 1874	1896	23 Apr. 1899	
28	ANDERSON, August		Mo, Älvs.	24 Dec. 1868	1888	4 Dec. 1898	
29	ANDERSON (nee Larson), Betty, wife		Åmål, Älvs.	28 Jan. 1871	1890	4 Dec. 1898	
30	ANDERSON, Augusta						
31	ANDERSON, Benjamin	coachman	Revinge, Malm.	2 Oct. 1856	1881	3 Mar. 1888	
32	ANDERSON, Charles	actuary	Fellingsbro, Öre.	6 Sept. 1843	1881	17 Apr. 1896	
33	ANDERSON (nee Larson), Maria M., wife		Estveda(?), Skar.	2 Oct. 1840	1881	17 Apr. 1896	
34	ANDERSON, Charles Emil	carpenter	Grums, Värm.	9 Nov. 1852	1880	7 Aug. 1881	
35	ANDERSON (nee Erickson), Christina C., wife		Sävar, Vbn.	4 Sept. 1858	1882	29 Mar. 1884	
36	ANDERSON, Charles F.	shoemaker	Närunga, Älvs.	3 Sept. 1854	1883	3 Sept. 1899	
37	ANDERSON, Rebecca, wife		Närunga, Älvs.	1 Feb. 1859	1883	3 Sept. 1899	

No.	Name	Occupation	Birthplace	Birth Date	Emigr.	Joined Church	Death Date
38	ANDERSON, Charles U.	laborer	Edsleskog, Älvs.	1 Aug. 1865	1887	Aug. 1892	15 June 1950
39	ANDERSON, Sophia, wife		Gillberga, Värm.	16 Dec. 1859	1889	Aug. 1892	1910
40	ANDERSON, Charlotta		Åmål, Älvs.	12 May 1867	1893	16 Apr. 1897	
41	ANDERSON, Christina	housekeeper					
42	ANDERSON, Christina						
43	ANDERSON, Emil	coremaker	Åmål, Älvs.	2 Mar. 1857	1880	17 Apr. 1881	1 Nov. 1953
44	ANDERSON, Ellen, wife		Näsum, Krist.	17 Feb. 1859	1880	17 Apr. 1881	29 May 1941
45	ANDERSON, Arthur Albert Walfrid, son		St. Paul, MN	12 Aug. 1884		23 Apr. 1899	
46	ANDERSON, Emma						
47	ANDERSON, Emma Lovisa		Örgryte, Göt.	2 May 1885	1902	11 Mar. 1903	
48	ANDERSON, Erick G.	mason	Tveta, Värm.	8 July 1855	1881	5 Dec. 1884	
49	ANDERSON (nee Johnson), Hannah, wife—1		Åmål, Älvs.	23 Feb. 1858	1882	5 Dec. 1884	3 Jan. 1899
50	ANDERSON (nee Carlström), Mina, wife—2		Laxarby, Älvs.	17 June 1853	1881	15 June 1883	
51	ANDERSON, Erick J.	wiper	Ör, Älvs.	1 Feb. 1864	1881	25 Mar. 1894	
52	ANDERSON, Fannie	domestic					
53	ANDERSON, Hannah		Yrabäck(?)	29 May 1876	1894	16 Apr. 1897	
54	ANDERSON, Johanna						

No.	Name	Occupation	Birthplace	Birth Date	Emigr.	Joined Church	Death Date
55	ANDERSON, John	laster	Silbodal, Värm.	18 Jan. 1864	1888	17 Apr. 1896	
56	ANDERSON, John	carpenter					
57	ANDERSON, Anna G., wife						
58	ANDERSON, John A.	carpenter	Grums, Värm.	29 Dec. 1846	1869	11 Mar. 1903	
59	ANDERSON, Emma, wife		Grums, Värm.	11 Sept. 1847	1869	11 Mar. 1903	
60	ANDERSON, John Adolph	chipper	Älvs.	1860	1883	1 Dec. 1883	
61	ANDERSON, Hulda M., wife		Otvik(?), Ög.	6 Jan. 1863	1881	23 Apr. 1894	
62	ANDERSON, Karolina M.						
63	ANDERSON, Lars E.	foreman	Lännäs, Öre.	6 Feb. 1846	1882	15 Mar. 1895	1906
64	ANDERSON, Christina, wife		Svinna, Öre.	21 Jan. 1847	1882	15 Mar. 1895	
65	ANDERSON, Lars G.	car cleaner	Grums, Värm.	13 July 1856	1882	3 Sept. 1899	
66	ANDERSON, Maria, wife			28 Feb. 1864	1883	3 Sept. 1899	
67	ANDERSON, Levin		Vårgårda, Älvs.	30 Mar. 1874	1890	27 Jan. 1901	
68	ANDERSON, Lovisa J.						
69	ANDERSON, Maja K.						
70	ANDERSON, Mary	finisher					
71	ANDERSON, Mary	domestic					
72	ANDERSON, Mary C.						

No.	Name	Occupation	Birthplace	Birth Date	Emigr.	Joined Church	Death Date
73	ANDERSON, Mathilda						
74	ANDERSON, Olof (Ole)	coachman					
75	ANDERSON, Otto S.		Edsleskog, Älvs.	5 Jan. 1867	1887	6 May 1888	
76	ANDERSON (nee Berggren), Maria, wife		Ramsey Co., MN	29 Oct. 1869		1 Feb. 1887	
77	ANDERSON, Peter	painter					
78	ANDERSON, Jennie, wife						
79	ANDERSON, Peter		Fåglum, Skar.	12 Aug. 1867	1897	23 Apr. 1899	
80	ANDERSON, Mathilda, wife		Skar.	25 Nov. 1865	1901	23 Mar. 1902	
81	ANDERSON, Ulrika S., Mrs.		Bodarp, Malm.	9 June 1852	1886	6 May 1888	
82	ARNBERG, Carolina	bookkeeper	Hamar, Norway	11 Sept. 1879	1896	23 Apr. 1899	
83	ARVIDSON, Peter	painter	Tirup, Malm.	23 May 1863	1888	16 Apr. 1897	
84	ARVIDSON, Christina, wife		Billeberga, Malm.	23 May 1864	1888	16 Apr. 1897	
85	BACKER, Nels	tailor	Brunskog, Värm.	10 Apr. 1868	1887	23 Mar. 1894	1941
86	BACKER (nee Langren), Augusta, wife		Gräsmark, Värm.	17 June 1865	1888	23 Mar. 1894	
87	BACKSTRÖM, Andrew	carpenter					
88	BACKSTRÖM, Augusta, wife						
89	BECKMAN, Frank Gustaf	tailor	Säware, Skar.	24 Sept. 1867	1887	4 Dec. 1890	
90	BECKMAN (nee Bergström), Charlotta, wife		Berg, Skar.	11 May 1864	1881	4 Dec. 1890	

<u>No</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Birthplace</u>	<u>Birth Date</u>	<u>Emigr.</u>	<u>Joined Church</u>	<u>Death Date</u>
91	BECKMAN, John Alfred	tailor	Säware, Skar.	1 July 1876	1889	21 Dec. 1892	
92	BECKMAN (nee Anderson), Hulda, wife			4 Mar. 1885		3 Sept. 1899	
93	BENEE, Andrew						
94	BENGTSON, Sara						
95	BENGTSON, Tilda						
96	BENSON, John		Rydaholm, Jön.	18 Aug. 1823	1867	23 Aug. 1901	7 Aug. 1907
97	BENSON (nee Svenson), Brita Stina, wife		Ryssby, Kron.		1867	23 Aug. 1901	
98	BENSON, Anna C., dau.(?)		Grey Cloud Island, MN	6 July 1870		23 Aug. 1901	
99	BENSON, Lovisa, widow		Råda, Skar.	25 June 1875	1892		
100	BENSON, Mathilda		Sweden	31 Dec. 1861	1883	23 Nov. 1902	
101	BENSON, Nels		Linköping, Ög.	21 Nov. 1859	1887		
102	BENSON, Hannah, wife		Fjellie, Malm.	30 Mar. 1864	1889		
103	BERG, Sven Alfred		Munkarp, Malm.	8 Oct. 1877	1903	12 July 1903	
104	BERGGREN, Kate		Mounds View, MN	16 Apr. 1873		4 Dec. 1898	
105	BERGGREN, Olof Pehrsson	tailor, pastor	Önnestad, Krist.	31 Oct. 1838	1867	21 Apr. 1874	16 Sept. 1888
106	BERGGREN (nee Neilsen), Anna Christina, wife		Nykøbing, Denmark	19 Nov. 1840	1867	21 Apr. 1874	
107	BERGQUIST, Andrew Peter	trimmer	Laxarby, Älvs.	21 July 1857	1882	23 Apr. 1899	
108	BERGQUIST, Katarina Sophia, wife		Värvik, Älvs.	21 Feb. 1857	1882	23 Apr. 1899	

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Birthplace</u>	<u>Birth Date</u>	<u>Emigr.</u>	<u>Joined Church</u>	<u>Death Date</u>
109	BERGQUIST, Henry	shoemaker					
110	BERGQUIST, Henry H.	operator	Bjursås, Kopp.	7 Feb. 1860	1881	Apr. 1887	1945
111	BERGQUIST (nee Lindqvist), Mathilda, wife		Gude(?), Kron.	5 Apr. 1868	1884	15 Mar. 1895	27 Dec. 1901
112	BERGSTROM, Mary C.						
113	BJORK, Agnes		Göt.	14 June 1883	1901	11 Mar. 1903	
114	BJORKLUND, Alexander A.	tailor					
115	BJORKLUND, Anna, wife						
116	BJORKLUND, John	blacksmith	Västra Ämtervik, Värm.	6 June 1858	1882	1 Feb. 1887	
117	BJORKLUND, Martha, wife		Västra Ämtervik, Värm.	14 May 1856	1883	1 Mar. 1889	
118	BJORKMAN, Sophia		Källna, Krist.	8 Nov. 1876	1902	23 Nov. 1902	
119	BJURQUIST, Sofia	domestic					
120	BLOM, Olof	driller	Annerstad, Kron.	31 July 1857	1881	23 Apr. 1899	1939
121	BLOM, Elise, wife		Långaryd, Jön.	20 Apr. 1862	1881	23 Apr. 1899	1946
122	BOBERG, Lena	domestic	Sillerud, Värm.	15 May 1874	1893	23 Mar. 1894	
123	BODLEY, Anna		Hörby, Malm.	26 Nov. 1844	1880	17 Apr. 1881	
124	BONANDER, John	teamster					
125	BONANDER, Alice, wife						
126	BOREN, August P.	car cleaner	Godegård, Ög.	8 Feb. 1861	1882	Sept. 1891	

No	Name	Occupation	Birthplace	Birth Date	Emigr	Joined Church	Death Date
127	BOREN (nee Nelson), Hilma, wife		Motala, Ög.	25 Dec. 1856	1881	Sept. 1891	
128	BRANDT, Nels O.	tailor	Simris, Krist.	19 Mar. 1848	1881	21 July 1887	
129	BRANDT, Anna, wife		Simris, Krist.	26 Feb. 1849	1884	21 July 1887	
130	BRODIN, Oscar F. A.	mason	Stockholm, Stock.	3 June 1857	1887	Feb. 1892	
131	BRODIN, Lovisa B., wife		Göteborg, Göt.	14 Mar. 1855	1889	Feb. 1892	
132	BURMAN, Charles G.	painter, paperhanger	Frösö, Jämt.	1 July 1859	1880	1 Dec. 1883	
133	BURMAN (nee Dahl), Julia, wife		Persberg, Värm.	1 Jan. 1860	1881	1 Dec. 1890	
134	CARLSON, Anna Ulrika		Hamneda, Kron.	25 Jan. 1879	1887	11 Mar. 1903	
135	CARLSON, Carl A.	laborer	Klockrike, Ög.	15 Sept. 1859	1880	1 Jan. 1882	
136	CARLSON (nee Johnson), Emma S., wife		Värö, Hall.	16 Nov. 1863	1887		
137	CARLSON, Carl F.	carpenter	Gistad, Ög.	7 June 1845	1880	16 Apr. 1897	
138	CARLSON (nee Anderson), Amanda, wife		Björkeberg, Ög.	24 June 1866	1887	16 Apr. 1897	23 Dec. 1948
139	CARLSON, Carl Gustaf		Fröjered, Skar.	17 Nov. 1855	1886	4 Dec. 1898	
140	CARLSON, Justina Wilhelmina, wife		Norrahammar, Jön.	27 Apr. 1857	1887	4 Dec. 1898	
141	CARLSON, Carl Johan		Värm.	29 Dec. 1877	1903	5 Dec. 1905	
142	CARLSON, Carl Severin		Årdala, Söd.	1 Feb. 1862	1888	May 1891	
143	CARLSON, Anna Augusta, wife		Ödenäs, Älvs.	7 Dec. 1855			
144	CARLSON, Carolina						
145	CARLSON, Charlotta						

No.	Name	Occupation	Birthplace	Birth Date	Emigr.	Joined Church	Death Date
146	CARLSON, Edla Badula		North St. Paul, MN				
147	CARLSON, Edwin	chipper					
148	CARLSON, Emma						
149	CARLSON, Emma C.	domestic					
150	CARLSON, Eva Christina, widow		Småland	22 Sept. 1846	1887	11 Mar. 1903	
151	CARLSON, John		Sweden	2 July 1835	1876	23 Oct. 1903	
152	CARLSON, Johanna, wife		Sweden	9 Apr. 1838	1876	23 Oct. 1903	1907
153	CARLSON, Jon Lottie		Alingsås, Älvs.	9 June 1877	1897	23 Apr. 1899	1952
154	CARLSON, Lavina	operator	Döderhult, Kalm.		1887	28 Aug. 1890	
155	CARLSON, Lovisa E., Mrs.		Lungsund, Värm.	23 June 1872	1890	11 Mar. 1903	
156	CARLSON, Nellie, Mrs.	seamstress	Brensta(?), Skåne	10 June 1848	1868	3 Mar. 1888	
157	CARLSON, Sven A.	carpenter	Ingatorp, Jön.	24 Oct. 1859	1880	9 Apr. 1888	
158	CARLSON, Wilhelmina						
159	CARLSTROM, Andrew August	carpenter	Laxarby, Älvs.	11 Oct. 1858	1880	9 Apr. 1882	
160	CARLSTROM (nee Hedlund), Christina, wife		Mo, Älvs.	21 Oct. 1858	1880	5 Dec. 1880	16 Aug. 1950
161	CARLSTROM, Otto	clerk	Laxarby, Älvs.	12 Jan. 1856	1882	28 July 1888	22 May 1945

No.	Name	Occupation	Birthplace	Birth Date	Emigr.	Joined Church	Death Date
162	CARLSTROM (nee Olson), Cajsa, wife		Mo, Älvs.	12 July 1860	1883	29 July 1886	28 Mar. 1940
163	CEDERBLOM, J. Isaac	carpenter	Skärstad, Jön.	23 Apr. 1838	1866	21 Apr. 1874	27 Aug. 1905
164	CEDERBLOM (nee Forsman), Ida F., wife		Åsbo, Ög.	25 June 1842	1867	21 Apr. 1874	
165	CHELLGREN, Gustaf F.	blacksmith	Skövde, Skar.	12 Aug. 1853	1887	11 Mar. 1903	
166	CHELLGREN, Hedvig Lovisa, wife		Dimbo, Skar.	7 Apr. 1856	1889	11 Mar. 1903	
167	DAHLIN, Alma Elisabeth		Falköping, Skar.	24 Sept. 1879	1900	2 Dec. 1905	
168	DAHLIN, Andrew	elevator operator	Grava, Värm.	8 Sept. 1856	1882	11 Mar. 1883	23 Apr. 1943
169	DAHLIN (nee Öberg), Mathilda, wife—1		Grums, Värm.	7 May 1859	1882	15 July 1883	6 Jan. 1904
170	DAHLIN (nee Olson), Christina J., wife—2		Ög.	2 Sept. 1858	1881	23 Mar. 1902	
171	DAHLIN, August	car repairer	Tveta, Värm.	19 May 1870	1892	23 Apr. 1899	
172	DAHLIN, John			1879	1903	22 Feb. 1905	
173	DAHLIN, John Adolph		Skövde, Skar.	7 Nov. 1866	1886	4 Dec. 1898	
174	DAHLIN (nee Dahlberg), Mary, wife		Gillberga, Värm.	30 Apr. 1874	1893	16 Nov. 1894	
175	DAHLIN, Magnus	shoemaker	Gräsmark, Värm.	19 Mar. 1848	1888	23 Mar. 1894	26 Nov. 1905
176	DAHLIN (nee Eliasson), Karin, wife		Gunnarskog, Värm.	25 Mar. 1842	1888	23 Mar. 1894	
177	DAHLQUIST (nee Johnson), Betty, Mrs.		Åmål, Älvs.	15 Apr. 1867	1891	19 July 1901	
178	DAHLSTROM, Erick S.	shoemaker	Ekeskog, Älvs.	5 Dec. 1871	1891	24 Mar. 1899	
179	DAHLSTROM (nee Pearson), Hannah, wife		Halmstad, Malm.		1884	1 Feb. 1887	
180	DALBERG, Mary						

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Birthplace</u>	<u>Birth Date</u>	<u>Emigr.</u>	<u>Joined Church</u>	<u>Death Date</u>
181	DIDON, Lina						
182	DUFVA, Knut Oscar		Sorunda, Stock.	17 Dec. 1858	1887	23 Apr. 1899	19 Mar. 1920
183	DUFVA, Mathilda F., wife		Västra Vingåker, Söd.	21 Mar. 1863	1887	23 Apr. 1899	12 Jan. 1952
184	EDGREN, Herman C.	clerk	Värm.		1882	23 Mar. 1894	17 Feb. 1949
185	EDHOLM, Charles J. T.	shoemaker					
186	EDLING, Emma	domestic	Axberg, Öre.	18 July 1858	1889	May 1891	
187	EKSTROM, Peter A.	carpenter, carver	Österfärnebo, Gävl.	5 Nov. 1857	1887	24 Mar. 1899	
188	EKSTROM (nee Törnblom), Anna, wife		Österfärnebo, Gävl.	6 July 1858	1887	24 Mar. 1899	
189	ELMQUIST, Elmer William		St. Paul, MN	4 July 1885		11 Mar. 1903	
190	ENGBERG, Frederick N.	harnessmaker	Ög.	15 Apr. 1875	1893	23 Nov. 1902	
191	ENGBERG, Maria, wife		Värm.	17 Oct. 1875	1880	23 Nov. 1902	
192	ENGHOLM, Olof A.	carpenter					
193	ENGHOLM, Lina, wife						
194	ENGLUND, Emil E.	harnessmaker					
195	ENGQUIST, Cathrina		Dalarna	29 Aug. 1883	1900	23 Aug. 1901	
196	ENGSTROM, Charles A.	carpenter	Värmskog, Värm.	10 May 1860	1884	23 Apr. 1899	
197	ENGSTROM, Christina E., wife		Grava, Värm.	24 June 1866	1884	23 Apr. 1899	6 Feb. 1957

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Birthplace</u>	<u>Birth Date</u>	<u>Emigr.</u>	<u>Joined Church</u>	<u>Death Date</u>
198	ENGSTROM, Christian A.	taylor	Kall, Jämt.	10 Dec. 1856	1881	3 Mar. 1888	
199	ENGSTROM (nee Brink), Anna, wife		Rudskoga, Värm.	31 Dec. 1866	1888	Mar. 1889	14 Jan. 1952
200	ENGSTROM, Hannah	teacher					
201	ERICKSON, Andrew	carpenter					
202	ERICKSON, Andrew P.	scaler, laborer	Åmål, Älvs.	19 Oct. 1856	1881	7 Aug. 1881	
203	ERICKSON (nee Person), Anna, wife		Långserud, Värm.	12 July 1854	1884	20 Nov. 1886	
204	ERICKSON, Anna Sophia	seamstress	Askersund, Öre.	16 June 1845	1880	Feb. 1892	
205	ERICKSON, Augusta	domestic					
206	ERICKSON, Brita M. (Mary), widow		Valö, Stock.	15 June 1849	1881	15 July 1883	19 Dec. 1909
207	ERICKSON, Andrew Algoth, son	cashier	Börstil, Stock.	25 Dec. 1878	1881	16 Nov. 1894	
208	ERICKSON, Per Alfred, son	clerk	Börstil, Stock.	10 Jan. 1877	1881	16 Nov. 1894	
209	ERICKSON, Charles E.	carpenter					
210	ERICKSON, Stina K., wife						
211	ERICKSON, Emma						
212	ERICKSON, Fredrika						
213	ERICKSON, Gustaf	coremaker	Åmål, Älvs.	8 Apr. 1868	1885	5 Apr. 1890	
214	ERICKSON (nee Benson), Sarah, wife		Grey Cloud Island, MN	10 May 1873		23 Mar. 1894	
215	ERICKSON, Gustaf A.	trimmer					

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Birthplace</u>	<u>Birth Date</u>	<u>Emigr.</u>	<u>Joined Church</u>	<u>Death Date</u>
216	ERICKSON, Henry	lather	Sweden	19 Oct. 1868	1889	23 Apr. 1899	
217	ERICKSON, Louis M.	laborer					
218	ERICKSON, Augusta, wife						
219	ERICKSON, Minnie Fredrika		Lyrestad, Skar.	28 Oct. 1859	1887	4 Aug. 1893	
220	ERICKSON, Theodore		Fröskog, Älvs.	25 Jan. 1853		8 Feb. 1880	
221	ERICKSON (nee Johnson), Charlotta, wife		Steneby, Älvs.	28 Feb. 1854		8 Feb. 1880	
222	FAGER, Johannes		Berga, Kron.	12 July 1870	1900	23 Mar. 1902	21 Sept. 1907
223	FAGER, Eva Sophia, wife		Rydaholm, Jön.	27 Nov. 1871	1900	23 Mar. 1902	
224	FAHLQUIST, John	carpenter		1850	1882	29 Mar. 1884	
225	FAHLQUIST (nee Johanson), Sophia, wife		Linderås, Jön.	15 Aug. 1851	1880	1 Jan. 1882	
226	FINLOF, Casper	carpenter	Närunga, Älvs.	24 Feb. 1852	1888	1 Mar. 1889	
227	FLUM, Hannah	seamstress					
228	FORSBERG, Erik		Arboga, Väst.	26 Apr. 1870	1885	11 Mar. 1903	
229	FORSTEDT, Alfrid						
230	FORSTEDT, Tilda, wife						
231	FREDELL, Alfred	janitor	Skar.	27 Apr. 1860	1882	12 July 1903	22 Mar. 1952
232	FREDELL, Kerstin, wife		Järnskog, Värm.	21 Oct. 1854	1882	12 July 1903	28 Mar. 1952
233	FRIDBERG, Olof J.	laborer	Köpinge, Krist.	26 June 1855	1883	21 Dec. 1892	24 Mar. 1942
234	FRIDBERG (nee Olson), Ellen, wife		Köpinge, Krist.	28 Nov. 1850	1887	21 Dec. 1892	20 Jan. 1937

No.	Name	Occupation	Birthplace	Birth Date	Emigr.	Joined Church	Death Date
235	FRIEDLUND, Carl Magnus	packer	Järstorp, Jön.	4 Nov. 1847	1871	10 May 1903	
236	FRIEDLUND, Emma, wife		Batavia, IL	14 Sept. 1857		10 May 1903	
237	FRISK (nee Levin), Carrie, Mrs.		Älfta, Gävl.	25 July 1869	1885	29 July 1886	
238	FRYCKBERG, Christina C., widow						
239	FRYCKHOLM, August	tailor	Sunne, Värm.	27 May 1857	1880	17 Apr. 1896	
240	FRYCKHOLM, Charlotta, wife		Sunne, Värm.	11 May 1849		17 Apr. 1896	
241	GARDEEN, Oscar S.	machinist	Älvs.	3 May 1863	1888	3 Sept. 1899	
242	GILLBERG, Ellen C.	domestic					
243	GLEMAKER, Swan Pearson	cutter	Skåne	30 Jan. 1876	1891	10 May 1903	
244	GLEMAKER (nee Winholtz), Anna Deodata, wife		St. Paul, MN	1 Mar. 1871		10 May 1903	
245	GORANSON, Leonard	yardman	Visnum, Värm.	25 Sept. 1864	1887	3 Apr. 1905	21 Dec. 1937
246	GORANSON, Anna Elisabeth, wife		Grevbäck, Skar.	15 Nov. 1870	1890	3 Apr. 1905	4 Jan. 1940
247	GRANBECK, Gustaf	tailor	Stensele, Vbn.	18 May 1855	1879	4 Dec. 1898	
248	GRANBECK, Josephina, wife		Hökhuvud, Stock.	4 Oct. 1849	1883	4 Dec. 1898	
249	GRANBERG (nee Thomasson), Carolina, Mrs.	domestic	Näsum, Krist.	4 July 1876	1896	21 Aug. 1898	
250	GUSTAFSON, Alfred A.	janitor	Skar.	25 Mar. 1868	1887	14 Apr. 1905	
251	GUSTAFSON, Andrew	laborer	Rydaholm, Jön.	27 Sept. 1838	1871	1 Feb. 1887	

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Birthplace</u>	<u>Birth Date</u>	<u>Emigr.</u>	<u>Joined Church</u>	<u>Death Date</u>
252	GUSTAFSON, Carl Gustaf		Svedvi, Väst.	3 Mar. 1864	1903	12 July 1903	
253	GUSTAFSON, Charles	car cleaner	Söderbärke, Kopp.	8 Sept. 1858	1881	17 Apr. 1896	
254	GUSTAFSON (nee Johnson), Johanna, wife		Söderbärke, Kopp.	30 Nov. 1857	1881	17 Apr. 1896	
255	GUSTAFSON, Christina, Mrs.		Åmål, Älvs.	16 Apr. 1855	1880	29 July 1896	
256	GUSTAFSON, Olivia A.	finisher, domestic	Morup, Hall.	16 Mar. 1858	1881	29 July 1886	1951
257	HAGLUND, Olof	carpenter	Brunskog, Värn.	6 July 1862	1887	8 Nov. 1903	
258	HAGLUND, Maria, wife		Åmål, Älvs.	18 Apr. 1869	1887	8 Nov. 1903	
259	HAGMAN, Albert E.	molder	Västergötland	29 Sept. 1875	1887		
260	HAGMAN, Carl		Långaryd, Jön.	6 Oct. 1858	1887	31 Dec. 1899	
261	HAGMAN, Alma Maria, wife		Västervik, Kalm.	6 Oct. 1864	1887	31 Dec. 1899	
262	HAGMAN, John L.	machinist	Långaryd, Jön.	23 June 1823	1886	4 Apr. 1900	
263	HAGMAN, Johanna Maria, wife		Långaryd, Jön.	9 Jan. 1835	1886	4 Apr. 1900	
264	HALL, Hilma A.	operator	Munka-Ljungby, Krist.	25 Sept. 1872	1880	23 Apr. 1899	
265	HARTQUIST, Charles Aron	car cleaner	Bolmsö, Jön.	26 Apr. 1858	1882	4 Apr. 1900	
266	HARTQUIST, Ida Maria, wife		Långaryd, Jön.	8 Dec. 1865	1883	4 Apr. 1900	5 Feb. 1951
267	HEDBERG, Bernhard	tailor	Förslöv, Krist.	14 June 1865	1888	Sept. 1891	
268	HEDBERG (nee Person), Hilma, wife		Förslöv, Krist.	7 July 1865	1888	Sept. 1891	
269	HEDBERG, Gustaf	realty, insurance agent	Grava, Värn.	15 Jan. 1865	1887	6 May 1888	
270	HEDBERG (nee Wiström), Anna, wife		Gammalkil, Ög.	19 Aug. 1864	1884	29 Mar. 1884	

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271	HEDIN, John J.	tailor	Malung, Kopp.	20 June 1859	1888	4 Dec. 1890	15 July 1937
272	HEDIN (nee Halvarson), Charlotta, wife		Grangärde, Kopp.	10 Feb. 1860	1888	4 Dec. 1890	16 May 1942
273	HEDMAN, Mathias						
274	HEDMAN, Nels	carpenter	Gustav Adolf, Värm.	6 May 1855	1880	29 Apr. 1884	
275	HEDMAN (nee Anderson), Maria, wife		Råda, Värm.	17 Nov. 1860	1881	29 Apr. 1884	
276	HELGESON, Charles G.	mason					
277	HELGESON, Jenny Kristina, wife		Småland	6 Feb. 1874	1900	11 Mar. 1903	
278	HILL, J. Robert	contractor					
279	HILL (nee Erickson), Lydia, wife		St. Paul, MN	2 Aug. 1883		3 Sept. 1899	
280	HILLSTROM, Joseph	tailor	Uppsala, Upps.	10 Aug. 1866	1885	17 Apr. 1896	
281	HILLSTROM (nee Carlson), Sophia, wife		Vaxholm, Stock	28 May 1868	1888	17 Apr. 1896	
282	HOLM, Andrew	car inspector	Silbodal, Värm.	15 Dec. 1862	1883	16 Oct. 1896	
283	HOLM (nee Zetterström), Mathilda, wife		Fryksände, Värm.	16 Sept. 1859	1883	16 Oct. 1896	
284	HOLMBERG, John A.	tailor	Udenäs, Skar.	27 July 1854	1879	5 Apr. 1890	
285	HOLMBERG (nee Anderson), Hilma M., wife		Lindesberg, Öre.	21 Sept. 1866	1881	5 Apr. 1890	23 Oct. 1944
286	HOLMEN, Frank	laborer					
287	HOLMEN, Augusta, wife						
288	HOLMEN, Hulda	domestic					
289	HOLMER, Olof A.	carpenter					

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Birthplace</u>	<u>Birth Date</u>	<u>Emigr.</u>	<u>Joined Church</u>	<u>Death Date</u>
290	HOLMER, Christina, wife						
291	HULDIN, Andrew P.	mason	Västra Karup, Krist.	28 Sept. 1850	1882	6 May 1888	
292	HULDIN (nee Nelson), Nellie, wife		Vinslöv, Krist.	3 Oct. 1854	1881		1906
293	HULT, John O.	driver	Brunskog, Värm.	10 Jan. 1873	1893	27 Jan. 1901	19 Oct. 1963
294	HULT, Emma Carolina, wife		Ekshärad, Värm.	28 June 1875	1891	27 Jan. 1901	20 Jan. 1965
295	HULTGREN, Andrew G.	clerk, bookkeeper				3 Sept. 1899	
296	HULTGREN, ———?, wife					3 Sept. 1899	
297	HULTGREN, Charles A.	clerk	Sweden	2 Apr. 1863	1871	10 May 1903	
298	HULTGREN, John A.	clerk	Sweden	28 Mar. 1869	1871	4 Apr. 1900	
299	HULTQUIST, Andrew M.	expressman	Nor, Värm.	2 Nov. 1840	1884	1 Mar. 1889	
300	ISAACSON, Jennie N.						
301	JACOBSON, Jacob	foreman	Grangärde, Kopp.	23 Oct. 1863	1887	17 Apr. 1896	
302	JACOBSON (nee Svenson), Carolina, wife		Torhamn, Blek.	25 Dec. 1863	1887	17 Apr. 1896	
303	JOHANSON, Anna Lisa, widow		Korsberga, Skar.	12 Nov. 1822	1890	4 Dec. 1898	
304	JOHANSON, Gerda Sophia		Änimskog, Älvs.	21 Oct. 1873	1901	11 Mar. 1903	
305	JOHANSON, Mathilda		Sillerud, Värm.	25 Nov. 1863	1894?	14 Aug. 1904	1907
306	JOHANSON, Per. A.	shoemaker	Kumla, Öre.	24 Dec. 1860	1882	23 Nov. 1902	19 Dec. 1934
307	JOHANSON, Ada C., wife		Västergötland	25 July 1868	1887	23 Nov. 1902	16 Aug. 1946

No.	Name	Occupation	Birthplace	Birth Date	Emigr.	Joined Church	Death Date
308	JOHNSON, Albin	shoemaker	Närunga, Älvs.	15 Jan. 1870	1880	27 Jan. 1901	1956
309	JOHNSON (nee Chellgren), Anna Elisabeth, wife		Skövde, Skar.	9 Dec. 1874	1889	11 Mar. 1903	
310	JOHNSON, Anders						
311	JOHNSON, Andrew H.	car operator	Skurup, Malm.	23 Mar. 1866	1883	4 Dec. 1890	
312	JOHNSON (nee Bjurqvist), Emma, wife		Ljuseruna(?), Värm.	6 Aug. 1860	1886	Dec. 1889	
313	JOHNSON, Andrew N.	car repairer	Sillerud, Värm.	2 May 1854		Sept. 1891	
314	JOHNSON (nee Gustafson), Christina, wife		Tösse, Älvs.	3 Apr. 1861	1883	27 July 1886	
315	JOHNSON, Anna						
316	JOHNSON, Anna	charwoman					
317	JOHNSON, Anna	domestic					
318	JOHNSON, Anna	domestic	Ör, Kron.	18 Oct. 1873	1888	1 Aug. 1885	
319	JOHNSON, Anton	scaler	Ämål, Älvs.	2 Sept. 1856	1880	8 Oct. 1882	
320	JOHNSON, Betsy, wife		Ämål, Älvs.	5 May 1860	1882	1 Feb. 1887	
321	JOHNSON, August	janitor	Närunga, Älvs.	31 Aug. 1841	1880	27 Jan. 1901	
322	JOHNSON, Mary, wife		Närunga, Älvs.	20 Dec. 1838	1880	27 Jan. 1901	
323	JOHNSON, Axel	laborer	Askeby, Ög.	30 Sept. 1852	1880	4 Dec. 1898	23 Mar. 1900
324	JOHNSON (nee Hagelin), Tilma, wife		Fröskog, Älvs.	30 Apr. 1858	1876	4 Dec. 1898	
325	JOHNSON, Betsy	charwoman					

(To be continued)

Book Reviews

Minnesota Genealogical Journal. No. 8, 1992, published by Park Genealogical Books, 3601 - 78th Avenue North, Brooklyn Park, MN 55443-2826. Edited by Alfred J. Dahlquist and Mary Hawker Bakeman. Single issues \$10.00 each.

This particular issue of *Minnesota Genealogical Journal* should be of special interest to Minnesotans with Swedish roots. Several items beckon as sources which should gladden the hearts of those researching early Minnesota history. Among these contributions is the "1855 Minnesota Census", which had been thought of as "lost", of which pp. 2-6 deal with the Chisago Lake and Taylors Falls Precincts of Chisago County. Of the nearly 400 names listed here are many Swedish-sounding names and one recognizes such early settlers as Andrew Norelius (A. Norelius), a brother of the well-known Eric Norelius; Jonas Pehrsson Norell (Peter Norell); Lars Johan Stark (L.J. Stark) from Götene Parish (Skar.), who settled in Chisago County 1851 or 1852; Daniel Pehrsson Bill, who changed his name to Daniel Ratteck (Daniel Rattrick); Daniel Lindstrom, the founder of the city of Lindstrom, MN; Axel Magnus Dahlhjelm (A.M. Dahlion), former Swedish army sergeant from Grebo Parish (Ög.), who arrived in New Orleans, LA 1851 and who settled in Chisago County and Claes Dahlhjelm (Clas Dahlion), his son, born in Vallerstad Parish (Ög.).

Another valuable source is the District Court Naturalizations for Benton County, MN, taken from the minutes of the U.S. District Court for 1851-1856. Here we find five nationals from Sweden and Sweden/Norway who were naturalized this early in Minnesota history.

The editors have provided burial records from the WPA files, which give the names of Swedes, who settled in Chisago County and were buried in the Glader Cemetery, Chisago County, The Lutheran Cemetery of Harris, MN; the Crescent Beach Cemetery, Center City, MN; First Swedish Methodist Episcopal Cemetery in Louriston, MN, and several other burial places.

Early marriage records for a number of Minnesota counties are also listed, where one might find clues to a Swedish ancestor.

Nils William Olsson, Winter Park, FL

-oOo-

Bernadotteättlingar (Bernadotte Descendants). By Ted Rosvall. (Falköping, Sweden 1992). 128 pp. Richly illustrated. Soft cover. \$27.50 including postage and handling. Order from SAG Publications, P.O.Box 2186, Winter Park, FL 32790.

Ted Rosvall, one of Sweden's youngest and most successful professional genealogists and the proprietor of *Royal Books*, antiquarian bookseller and publisher in Falköping, Sweden, has recently published a comprehensive study of all the descendants of Jean Baptiste Bernadotte, who ascended the Swedish throne in 1818 as Charles XIV John. Although the book is published in Swedish, the author has been mindful of the English reader and has translated much of the work into English, including the foreword, captions and the key to the abbreviations used in the tables. With the assistance of these aids it should be quite easy for the non-Swedish reader to make his way through the genealogical tables.

Mr. Rosvall's work is very ambitious. While he has made use of much of the printed literature dealing with the royal houses of Europe, he has also done original research or has had other professional genealogists do the work for him. The result is a comprehensive overview of not only Sweden's royal house, but also all of the side lines which have come in as a result of marriage ties. Here one may also find ahnentafeln for all the Swedish queens from Désirée to Silvia, much of it material never before published. Pedigrees have also been included for Crown Princess Margaretha and Princess Sibylla, though they never became Swedish queens.

The pedigrees are easy to follow thanks to the author's system of using flow charts to indicate each person's pedigree with full information concerning birth, marriage, divorce, and death, as well as locations, where these events took place, such as parishes, palaces, cities and towns.

For the genealogical buff or person interested in following the inter-marriages among Europe's royalty this book is a welcome addition. Mr. Rosvall has promised a second volume of this work in the future.

Nils William Olsson, Winter Park, FL

-oOo-

The 1693 Census of the Swedes on the Delaware. By Peter Stebbins Craig, J.D., F.A.S.G. (Winter Park, FL 1993). ix + 213 pp. Cloth. \$37.50 + \$2.50 postage and handling. Order from SAG Publications, P.O.Box 2186, Winter Park, FL 32790.

The book subtitle better describes it: Family Histories of the Swedish Lutheran Church Members Residing in Pennsylvania, Delaware, West New Jersey, and Cecil County, Maryland, 1638-1693. The basis of this compilation is a corrected and complete reading of the original 1693 census, which listed the heads of 207 households and gave the number of persons residing in each, a total of 972

individuals living in New Sweden. These were the settlers - mostly of Swedish or Finnish origin - served by the Swedish churches at Philadelphia and near Wilmington.

The first 24 pages are devoted to the historical background of the Swedish settlements in the Delaware Valley, the history and analysis of the 1693 census, descriptions of the congregations at Wicaco and Crane Hook, and explanation of the study methodology. These are enhanced by two unusually fine maps (by Sheila Waters) of the service areas of the two churches. Included among the data are many newly discovered or identified records from Swedish archives, as well as pertinent materials from the Dutch and English administrations of the Delaware region. The thoroughness and depth of Dr. Craig's research is shown by the 423 footnoted references, citing and discussing both published and unpublished sources of the data.

The bulk of this descriptive work (pages 26 to 158) is composed of capsule biographies and family histories. Dr. Craig has endeavored to identify each person living in 1693. The family accounts are arranged in approximate geographic order. Though descendants are not followed to later generations, pertinent literature and genealogies, if any, are cited. The book is supplemented by the printing (in English) of four interesting letters which accompanied the 1693 census when it was sent to Sweden by Charles Springer. Also appended are an excellent bibliography and an index of place names. The complete index of personal names is especially well arranged, with full consideration given to patronymics and variant or anglicized spellings.

The only significant deficiency in this otherwise most scholarly work is its failure to cite and key the specific sources for *each* vital datum. When, for example, the compiler stated (on page 107) that "Charles Springer was born in Stockholm 1658, the son of Christopher Springer and his third wife, Beata Salina," he should have cited the specific primary documentary source(s) which supports these genealogical facts. Instead he adopted the space-saving "omnibus style" in which all the sources, notes, and supplementary information pertaining to an individual are lumped together in a single long footnote. The reader is unable to determine which of the many cited references actually supports each genealogical datum in the book.

The book completely supersedes and is not a simple reprint of the series of articles previously published in *Swedish American Genealogist*. It is recommended to all interested descendants, students of Delaware Valley genealogy and local history, and it must be obtained by all genealogical reference libraries.

George Ely Russell, C.G., F.A.S.G., F.N.G.S., Middletown, MD

Scandinavians in Douglas County, OR Who Declared Their Intent 1906-1912

Arthur Viren*

In my previous article on the Scandinavians in Douglas County, OR, who declared their intent of becoming U.S. citizens (see SAG, Sept. 1992) I extracted these names from Vol. 1 of the original records to be found on microfilm in the County Clerk's Office, Roseburg, OR, and originally abstracted by Norma Austin and Julie Lif. The first volume covered the years 1850-1906. Vol. 2 covers the period 1906-1912. As done earlier, I am herewith listing all of the Scandinavians, who during this time period declared their intent. Whereas the names in Vol. 1 were culled from microfilm, the names in Vol. 2 were abstracted from the original records. A third volume is now being excerpted.

Page	Name	Native of	Date of Birth	Date of Intent
5.	Amunds, Nels	Bergen, Norway	20 Nov. 1864	7 Dec. 1906
56.	Andersson, Set Arvid	Jämtland, Sweden	19 Sept. 1888	1 March 1910
31.	Bestul, Theodore Olsen	Gjerpen, Norway	16 Nov. 1884	8 Aug. 1908
25.	Carlsson, August	Borgholm, Sweden	17 June 1885	14 March 1908
53.	Erikson, John Emanuel	Jämtland, Sweden	7 March 1890	1 March 1910
86.	Hall, Pete	Drammen, Norway	26 June 1893	2 Jan. 1912
55.	Johnson, Daniel Martin	Jämtland, Sweden	29 Sept. 1887	1 March 1910
54.	Johnson, Oskar Edward	Jämtland, Sweden	1 Feb. 1893	1 March 1910
13.	Johnson, William	Lappfjärd, Finland	17 Jan. 1884	7 March 1907
65.	Larsen, Lars Christian	Thorsens, Denmark	24 March 1884	25 July 1910
37.	Lillelund, Hans Ulrik	Milby, Denmark	1 Feb. 1873	19 Jan. 1909
50.	Matson, Monger	Järna, Sweden	11 March 1877	20 Jan. 1910
14.	Minard, Hulda Mathilda	Stora Åby, Sweden	10 March 1869	25 April 1907
39.	Nelson, Gust.	Trondhjem, Norway	26 April 1873	17 April 1909
11.	Nelson, Peter	Bergen, Norway	27 May 1837	12 Feb. 1907
8.	Olsson, Olof	Östersund, Sweden	----- 1881	3 Jan. 1907
38.	Peterson, Abraham	Gävleborg län, Sweden	29 June 1867	28 Jan. 1909
44.	Salo, Hjalmar Johannes	Turku, Finland	7 Dec. 1884	8 Sept. 1909
52.	Swanson, Minnie	Svendborg, Denmark	19 May 1855	28 Feb. 1910

*Arthur Virén resides at 69 Danita Lane, Roseburg, OR 97470-1040.

Genealogical Queries

Genealogical queries from subscribers to *Swedish American Genealogist* will be listed here free of charge on a "space available" basis. The editor reserves the right to edit these queries to conform to a general format. The enquirer is responsible for the contents of the query.

Wik

I would like to hear from any descendant of Johannes Jonsson Wik, b. in Adelöv Parish (Jön.) 10 Jan. 1809, who m. Maja Pehrsson, also b. in Adelöv 19 Feb. 1812. They had ten children, of which one dau., Maja Stina, b. in Adelöv 22 June 1836, m. Johan August Israelsson, b. in Vireda Parish (Jön.) 13 Jan. 1843. They had three children:

1. Hilda Josephina, b. in Vireda 6 Feb. 1870; m. Claus Viktor Johansson, born in Vireda 24 June 1873. Their children were:
 - a. Judith Adina, b. in Gränna 29 Oct. 1896; to Ölmstad Parish (Jön.) 1913.
 - b. Carl Ejnar Laurents, b. in Gränna 5 March 1899; went to Ljungarum Parish (Jön.) in 1920.
 - c. Jon Albert Banelius, b. in Gränna 29 April 1903; went to Haurida Parish (Jön.) 1926.
2. Jenny Maria, b. in Vireda 13 Oct. 1873; went to Stockholm 1912.
3. Anna Lovisa, b. in Vireda 20 Nov. 1875; went to Hjo 1896.

My grandmother, Hilda Olivia, the dau of Johanna Lovisa Johannesdotter, was one of the ten children of Johannes Wik. They arr. in the U.S. in 1885.

Mrs. Jean Bang
706 East 71st Street
Indianapolis, IN 46220

829

Haglan

I am looking for information on Aluf (sic!) John Haglan, son of John and Mary Haglan, who emigr. from Sweden to the U.S. 1879 or 1881 and settled in Marshalltown, IA. Aluf and family were last heard from in Cherokee, IA in 1922.

William C. Haglan
7465 S.W. Downs Post Road
Wilsonville, OR 97070

830

Neuman

I am looking for information on Frida Mathilda (Tilda) Neuman, b. in Edshult Parish (Jön.) 31 Aug. 1865, dau. Jonas Magnus Neuman, hussar, and Inga Carin Jonsdotter. She emigr. to America 18 Aug. 1882. One of Frida's sisters, Anna Sofia, b. 28 Sept. 1860, arr. in Waverly, NE 1887 with her husband, Johan Alfred Gustafsson, b. 17 April 1855. Another sister, Catharina Charlotta, b. 12 Feb. 1859 arr. in Waverly 1888 together with her husband, Andrew Warner, b. 17 Feb. 1859 and their three children - Carl, Hilda and Anna. Hilda is my grandmother.

Gloria Houle
1512 South Norton
Sioux Falls, SD 57105

831

Åberg, Olson

I am looking for information on Andrew Åberg, b. in Ausås Parish (Krist.) 30 Dec. 1855. He arr. in the U.S. in the early 1880s and changed his name to Olson and may have worked on organs for Sears & Roebuck. His brothers, Johannes, Jöns/Jens (John O.), Nils Peter, and Carl August also emigr. in the 1880s and settled in or near Ceresco, NE, becoming farmers and blacksmiths. A sister, Maria (Mary), worked for the Swedish Covenant Hospital in Chicago and is bur. in the Ridgewood Cemetery in Des Plaines, IL. Jens is my great grandfather. Descendants of Johannes, Jens and Nils Peter will meet in Wahoo, NE 1 May.

Gloria Houle
1512 South Norton
Sioux Falls, SD 57105

832

Jonsdotter, Jonsson

I am looking for information on Emma Hilda Jonsdotter, b. in Ekby Parish (Skar.) 10 March 1847, dau. Jonas Svensson and Maria Olofsdotter. She left for America 23 April 1869.

Her brother, Johan Alfred Jonsson, b. 9 June 1845, emigr. to the U.S. 29 March 1870. He m. Charlotta Lovisa Johansdotter, b. in Askeryd Parish (Jön.) 23 Feb. 1855, in Bishop Hill, IL 27 March 1875 but soon moved to Waverly, NE, where their first s. Charles Richard was b. 1880. My grandfather, Albert Valfred, and other sons Elmer Sanfred and Ernest Walfred were b. in Lancaster County, NE.

Gloria Houle
1512 South Norton
Sioux Falls, SD 57105

833

Svensson

I am looking for information on two children of Nils Johan Svensson, b. in Eksjö, Sweden 1802 and his wife, Maja Stina Jonsdotter, b. in Askeryd Parish (Jön.) 1809. These were - Carl August Nilsson, who emigr. 27 July 1868 and Clara Sophia Nilsdotter, who emigr. 2 Aug. 1868. I am the great granddaughter of their sister, Charlotta Lovisa, b. in Askeryd 23 Feb. 1855. She and her mother received permits to emigr. 6 April 1872, when Charlotta was 17 and her mother 66 years old. Charlotta Lovisa used the surname Johnson when she m. my great grandfather, Johan Alfred Jonsson in Bishop Hill, IL 27 March 1875. The family moved to Lancaster County, NE in 1880.

Gloria Houle
1512 South Norton
Sioux Falls, SD 57105

834

Danielsson

Looking for descendants of Anders Danielsson, b. in Herredalen, Karlunda Parish (Värml.) 5 Dec. 1850 and his brother Daniel Danielsson (birth date unknown). Both emigr. to the U.S. with a possible destination of Hallock, MN. They were brothers of my grandmother, Maria Cajsa Danielsdotter, b. 4 April 1853. She emigr. to the U.S. 8 April 1882. She gave her destination as Hallock but instead went to St. Paul, MN, where she m. (date unknown) Charles Emil Ahlstrom. Another brother, Eric, remained in Sweden. I have visited the home in Sweden and will share information regarding ancestors.

June Jensen
677 Corwin Avenue
Glendale, CA 91206

835

Hedström

I am looking for information concerning my great great grandfather, Johan Petter Hedström, b. in Nyhammar, Hed Parish (Väst.) 11 March 1781, s. Jacob Ersson/Hedström, b. 27 July 1746 and Catharina Ersdotter, b. 1716. He m. 30 May 1803 Christina Catharina Ersdotter, b. in Bro Parish (Väst.) 6 Feb. 1777. They had six sons - Jan Erik, b. 30 Oct. 1804; Pehr, b. 28 April 1807; Carl, b. 6 Sept. 1810, Jacob (my great grandfather), b. 9 Sept. 1813; Gustaf, b. 14 Aug. 1815; Anders, b. 8 March 1818 and a dau. Johanna, b. 17 Jan. 1823. My grandfather, Axel Theodore, emigr. to Maine in 1897. I am interested in learning

if there are any other descendants of Johan Petter in the U.S.

Warren E. Hedstrom
233 Forest Avenue
Orono, ME 04473

836

Andersson, Kjellin, Excell

I would like to locate relatives of my father, Charles (Carl) August Andersson, b. in Stockholm 7 March 1888. His date of arrival in the U.S. is not known, but his dau. Svea Maria, in his first marriage to Maria Naas, was b.in Bronx, NY 29 Aug. 1914. His second wife, Esther Pada, was my mother. I was b. 26 May 1922 and I have four younger sisters and a brother. Both Maria Naas and Esther Pada had roots in Swedish Finland. My mother had very little information on her father in Sweden. He had a sister Elin or Elinor, m. to a man named Kjellin, who in turn had a dau. Sylvia, m. to a man named Excell. My mother corresponded with them after my father died in 1936 but the letter writing ceased when Sylvia "moved to northern Sweden."

Mrs. Dorothy Anderson Duffy
601 Riverhill Circle, Apt. H-3
Columbia, SC 29210-8137

837

Leedberg, Gustafsson

I am trying to find out where my grandfather's brother, Otto Lorens Gustafsson, acquired the surname Leedberg. When he was a soldier he used the name Kjell. He left Sweden in 1887 for Germany and in 1893 showed up in Jonesborough, IL, using the family name of Leedberg.

Diane Leedberg
34 Brookside Road
Westford, MA 01886

838

Fors, Forssall, Foss

To the best of my knowledge my great grandparents were Axel and Inga Fors, who arr. in the U.S. in the early 1870s from the province of Dalsland. Their names may have been Johnson in Sweden. They had four known children who accompanied them to America. They were - Erik, b. 8 August 1858, who in his U.S. naturalization papers has the name of Forssall. Other children were Charles

Aaron, my grandfather, b. in 1862 and two dau., Reka and Lottie (birth data unknown). Finally the family assumed the surname Foss.

Ward C. Johnson
R.R. # 1
Idaville, IN 47950

839

Björkegren

I am looking for information on my grandmother, Anna Maria Björkegren, b. in Uppsala 3 Sept. 1876, dau. Erik Björkegren and Anna Maria Andersson. She left Göteborg 4 Oct. 1895 and arr. in NY 18 Oct. on the *R.M.S. Germania*. She lived and worked in New Jersey, m. a man named Seaman, then a chap named Milton O'Bryon. She resided in Ulster County, NY until her death in 1960. Seek information on her ancestors, siblings, and/or living relatives in Sweden and the U.S.

Charles Monroe
3388 Route 32
Saugerties, NY 12477

840

Vannsberg-Hebbe

I am looking for information concerning Margareta Vannsberg-Hebbe and her family. She was b. in Vansäter, Söderala Parish (Gävl.) 29 Jan. 1808 and m. in Färentuna Parish (Stock.) 11 Aug. 1832 Carl Gustaf Hebbe, with whom she had four children - Margareta, b. in Eldgarn, Färentuna 31 July 1834; Sophia, b. in Söderhamn 19 Oct. 1836; Carl Christian Wilhelm, b. in Söderala 15 June 1839 and Johan Gustaf, b. in Söderala 5 Jan. 1843. Margareta Vannsberg-Hebbe was a follower of Erik Jansson, the sect leader, and left her husband in order to emigr. to Bishop Hill, IL in 1846. In 1850 she resided with her two sons in Township 11 of Knox County, IL. She m. Jöns Klintberg and returned to Bishop Hill, where she lived until ca. 1858. After this date I have no information regarding her or her sons. Her husband, Jöns Klintberg, remained in Bishop Hill.

Lars-Ove Johansson
Trestegsgatan 1
722 41 Västerås, SWEDEN

841

Ekström, Larsson

I would be very thankful if SAG readers could help me with my problem. Carl Gustaf Larsson, b. in Skogen, Jäla Parish (Skar.) 1 Jan. 1848 but emigr. from Grolanda Parish (Skar.) to North America 1883. He had two children: Johan Sanfrid Ekström, b. in Erikstorp, Grolanda 14 Dec. 1870, who emigr. 18 July 1887 and Claes Fridolf Ekström, b. in Erikstorp 21 Jan. 1873, who emigr. 14 March 1890.

Mathilda Charlotta Larsson, a sister of Claes Gustaf Larsson, was b. in Erikstorp 4 Oct. 1860 and emigr., probably to Minnesota, 10 Oct. 1886.

Johan Alfred Larsson, a brother of Claes Gustaf Larsson, b. in Erikstorp 25 Sept. 1864, emigr. 31 Aug. 1883.

Rune Gustafsson
Södra Ringvägen 3 B
522 34 Tidaholm, SWEDEN

842

Carlsson

I am interested in finding out what happened to Anna Sophia Carlsson, b. in Porskilen, Hällestad Parish (Ög.) 30 Sept. 1864, who emigr. to the U.S. 30 Aug. 1889. She was m. to a chap named Andersson, a farmer in Eagle Bend, MN, who came from the province of Halland in Sweden. With him she had five children - three girls and two boys. All I know is contained in a letter sent to Anna Sophia's sister in Sweden, dated Eagle Bend, MN 28 Dec. 1916. The two sons died during World War I. The oldest of the daughters was named Olga, the youngest Esther. Any information about this family would be greatly appreciated.

Veronica Didriksson
Humlestigen 6
611 61 Nyköping, SWEDEN

843

Asplund

My great grandparents emigr. to the U.S. in Jan. 1880, place of settlement unknown. They were: Emil Arvid Asplund, b. in Södertälje 13 Aug. 1849 and a graduate of Ultuna Agricultural College in Sweden. His wife was Florentine Andriette, née Hammarberg, b. in Hudiksvall 14 Jan. 1844. They had three children - Emil Constantin Florentine Asplund, who stayed in Sweden with

his step-parents. Two dau. came to America with their parents - Sigrid, b. in Stockholm 7 Feb. 1874 and Constancia Florentine, b. in Uppsala 3 March 1872. Any information about my American Asplunds would be much appreciated.

Sten Asplund
John Bergs plan 1
112 50 Stockholm, SWEDEN

844

Nilsdotter

We are trying to locate Lovisa Nilsdotter, b. in Vetlanda Parish (Jön.) 16 May 1834, dau. Nils Jonsson and Maria Svensdotter. She was working as a maid in Flugeby in Vetlanda when she emigr. to the U.S. 28 Oct. 1868, her destination being Minnesota. Any information concerning her or her descendants would be much appreciated.

R.D. Nelson
5408 South Brnaden
Seattle, WA 98118-2525

845

Rust

I am writing this appeal in order to find out what happened to John Rust, captain in the Swedish Army, who with his wife, Carin Pearson, emigr. to the U.S. in 1878 with children - Louis, Andrew, Hans, Julia Ann, John Jr., and Emma. Emma m. Carl Oscar Johansson Strong and emigr. 1896/1897.

Cindy L. Ficca
P.O.Box 678
Ellensburg, WA 98926

846

Editor's note: *Sveriges släktregister, Hassela Parish* (Uppsala 1965), p.107, gives the following information about the Rust family:

Jonas Andersson Rust was b. in Mörtsjön, Hassela Parish (Gävl.) 27 Jan. 1833, s. Anders Persson and Margareta Jonsdotter. He was not a captain, but a common soldier in the Hälsinge Regiment. He was m. in Hassela 3 April 1855 to Carin Larsdotter, b. in Östantjärn, Hassela 22 Nov. 1829, dau. Lars Nord, crofter, and Barbro Jonsdotter. They had the following children - Margareta Juliana and Barbro, who remained in Sweden; Anders Olof, b. 9 Sept. 1860; Lars, b. 20 June 1863; Jonas Petter, b. 20 July 1867. The three sons emigr. to the U.S. in 1882. A dau., Emma Christina, was b. 22 May 1875 and may be identical to Emma who emigr. 1896/1897.

Sandgren

My mother had two cousins who emigr. to the U.S. in 1902 - Gustaf Sandgren, b. in Söderbärke (Kopp.) 9 May 1875, left Göteborg 15 Nov. 1901, destination Hull, England and farther on to the U.S. The younger brother, Carl Albert Sander, also b. in Söderbärke 11 Nov. 1882, left Göteborg 20 June 1902. The information here in Sweden is that they first went to Concord, NH and then went on to California. Any information concerning these two would be welcome.

Birger Larsson
Allmogevägen 1
175 36 Järfälla, SWEDEN

847

Astlund/Osslund, Josefson, Lundberg

Need information on Amelia Victoria Astlund/Osslund, b. in Sweden 28 Sept. 1887 or 1888. Exact birth place is questionable - I have seen Vänersborg, Falun and Ionia? She arr. in the U.S. via Quebec, Canada 23 Nov. 1901 aboard the *S.S. Commonwealth*, although I find no ship listed on that date. She probably m. Charles Josefson ca. 1910 and resided in Chicago 1912. After Charles Josefson d. in 1917, she remarried Carl Lundberg ca. 1920. She resided in Omaha, NE 1925 and d. in the Nebraska State Hospital in Lincoln, NE 26 June 1943. All of Amelia's children are now deceased. Amelia was my grandmother. I am especially interested in the birthplace and parents of Amelia (her father may have been named John Osslund). I'd like to have contact with anyone who knew the family in the U.S.

Mrs. Kenneth Smith
4210 First Avenue
Kearney, NE 68847

848

*He abolished
Man's vested freedom
to seek vengeance
for blood shed in feud
and secured by law
the sanctity
of the home,
the church
and the lawcourts.*



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their rights
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and to heritage.
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